



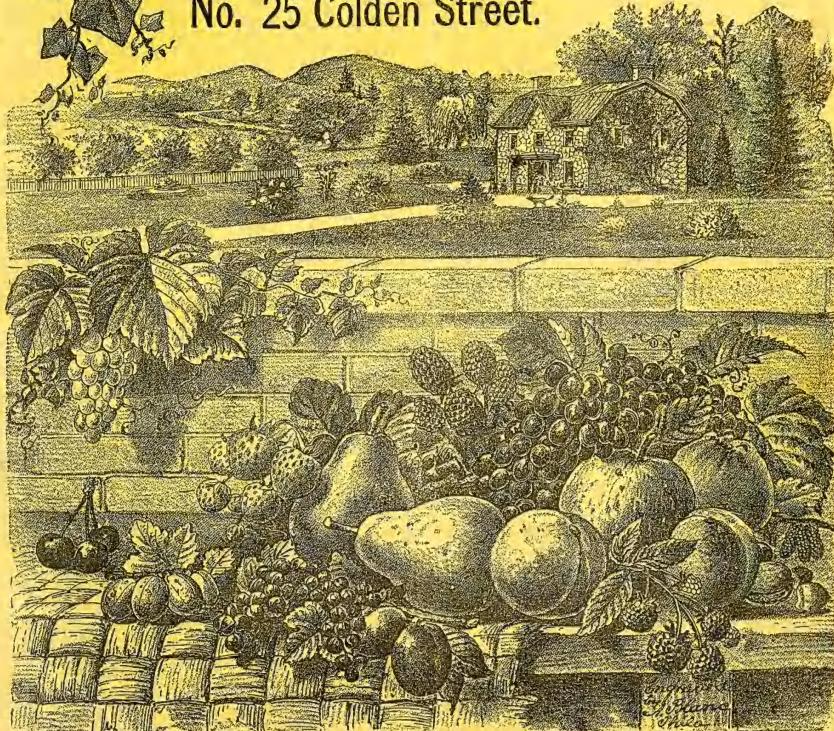
Illustrated
CATALOGUE
OF
1887.

Garden and Flower Seeds.

W. H. CORNISH & CO.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.

No. 25 Colden Street.

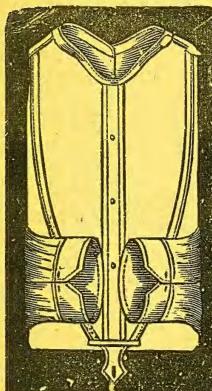


B E D E L L,

Successor to BROKAW,
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

FURNISHING GOODS

PERFECT



FITTING.

Perfect-fitting

SHIRTS

White and Colored,

IN STOCK OR MADE TO ORDER.

First-class Materials,

RELIABLE WORKMANSHIP

— AND —

REASONABLE PRICES.

BOYS' Cambric and Flannel SHIRT WAISTS.

77 Water Street,

Collars, Cuffs, Neckwear,

GLOVES;

HOSIERY

UNDERWEAR.

THE "RELIABLE"
FLANNEL

SHIRTS.



THE COOK'S FAVORITE

PLAIN, PRACTICAL POINTS POETICALLY PRESENTED.

All do some kind of Baking Powder use,
Then why not get the best and not refuse?
No need to have that heavy bread and cake,
Then say the women spoiled it in the bake,
If once you get and do but rightly try,
You then will know the best; none other
buy.

It may be that you know not what to do,
Then know the "Ne Plus Ultra" is for
you.

It is the best, whatever others be,
Just try it once, and then you'll know and
see.

We have tried it often—have tried it well,
We fully know, and can its merits tell.
We tell you what we've seen and what we
know.

Were it not true, we would not tell you so.
Again we tell you, and shout it louder:
GET THE BEST—Get Jacobs' Baking
Powder!

Then know what Baking Powder you
must take,
If you would have the best of bread and
cake.
Tis vain for you to look so far around,
When now the "Ne Plus Ultra" can
be found.
Ask your grocer, for surely he should
know,
That "Ne Plus Ultra" now is all
the go.
Your neighbors, too, have heard the way
to bake,
To have the best of bread and "Johnny-
cake."

Then, too, some useful presents you re-
ceive,
So pretty and so neat you'd scarce be-
lieve.
All which are freely given, your choice
can take,
Useful at home—abroad—asleep—awake.
You'd scarce believe, should we now
stop and tell,
How much is done for you, and done so
well.
Then just one favor for yourself now do:
Do right—Get Jacobs' Baking
Powder, too.

There is nothing here to harm or injure
you,
'Twill make you better when you're done
and through;
'Twill make you hearty, healthy, great
and strong.
Perhaps it may, a useful life prolong.
Then DO BE WISE, and try to get the
best,
Heed not what others say about the rest.
FOR YOUR GOOD, again we shout still
louder,
GET THE BEST—Get Jacobs' Bak-
ing Powder!

JACOBS' BAKING POWDER COMPANY.

OFFICE, 16 SOUTH WATER ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.



W. H. Cornish & Co.'s

ORANGE COUNTY SEED STORE,

25 GOLDEN STREET, NEWBURGH, N. Y.

W. H. CORMISH.

FRANK S. EAGER.

JANUARY 1st, 1887.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS:

For sixteen years we have issued our Annual Catalogue of Seeds as a greeting to our customers. We thank you for the liberal patronage we have heretofore received and hope to merit a continuance of the same. It is our earnest desire that the Orange County Seeds shall be all we represent them to be. We will not knowingly recommend any variety beyond its merits; the greatest care is observed in selecting and testing them, that we may feel confident of their true-ness and strong vitality. We warrant them to be the reliable and first-class in every respect in so far that should they prove otherwise we will re-fill the order gratis. The steady growth of our business is, we think, satisfactory proof that our customers are well satisfied that Orange County Seeds are all we represent them to be. The prompt and efficient services of the United States mail brings our seed house practically to every man's door.

Remittances.—In all cases remit either by Post Office Money Order (payable at Newburgh, N. Y.), Registered Letter, Cashier's check or draft on New York. Sums of \$1, or less, in postage stamps, may be enclosed in a letter and sent at our risk. The remittances must in all cases accompany the order except where seeds are ordered by express C. O. D., in which case the cost of collection and return charges will be added to the bill. No goods will be sent unless one-third of the amount of the bill accompanies the order.

Shipping Directions.—Please give explicit directions for marking and shipping packages, whether by railroad, express or steamer. When no particular direction is given we will exercise our best judgment.

Be sure and sign your NAME, and write NAME, POST OFFICE, EXPRESS OFFICE, COUNTY and STATE plainly. We will send a copy of this edition of our Catalogue free to all our customers of last year, also to all applicants. SPECIAL RATES TO DEALERS, GRANGES and CLUBS. Send for Wholesale List.

Prompt Shipments.—Our rule is to dispatch all orders as soon as received; but as there are only a few months of the planting season, and everybody anxious to get their seeds at the same time, it is sometimes impossible to prevent a delay of a few days, you will confer a special favor by sending us your orders as soon as convenient after receipt of our Catalogue, and by so doing you will more surely receive the seeds wanted, and enable us to give your favors better attention.

Please use the enclosed Order Sheet in making up your orders, the directions on which, if complied with, will insure greater promptness, accuracy and dispatch.

At the prices given, we furnish packages and deliver them at express or freight offices free of charge, but do not pay express or freight charges.

Seeds by Mail.—We will send all packages of seeds, not exceeding four pounds in weight, by mail, postage prepaid, to any Post Office in the United States at prices quoted, except Peas, Beans and Corn, for which 24 cents per quart or 12 cents per pint and 16 cents per pound must be added, in remitting the order, to prepay postage. Should this be omitted, seeds to the amount of the remittance only will be sent.

By Express.—It sometimes occurs that small parcels can be sent cheaper by express than by mail. We have special rates with the American, United States, National and Erie Express on small packages to all points reached by the above companies. We will send packages of seed, not exceeding two pounds in weight, for 15 cents; not exceeding one pound, 8 cents. Peas, beans and corn, add 12 cents per quart. Remember this is only on the lines of the above named companies.

FOR LARGE ORDERS SEND FOR WHOLESALE LIST.

* THE VEGETABLE GARDEN. *

Perhaps there is no employment more calculated to fill the mind with pleasure, or relieve it from the dull monotony of business life than the cultivation of the vegetable garden. It is a healthful, profitable and honorable occupation, as well as productive of many of the comforts and luxuries of life. There can be no more useful pastime or instructive recreation. Every person, no matter what may be their occupation, if they have control over the smallest portion of "Mother Earth," should by no means neglect to cultivate it. A Garden is by no means a bad Savings Bank.

In making a selection of seeds care should be taken to choose those that are fresh and genuine. Above all, do not buy cheap seeds, thinking to save a few cents on the purchase, for they will prove far dearer in the end. Our prices are as low as pure and reliable seeds can be sold for. We feel confident that seeds obtained from us will prove true to their mark, possess vitality, and give entire satisfaction. Sowing seeds is one of the most important garden operations. They should be sown when the ground is mellow and fine, and if possible before a gentle rain, and the soil should be rolled or pressed after sowing. It must be made more or less fine for different seeds. In all cases seeds should be sown in freshly dug soil, but they should never be put in when the soil is really wet, as the ground will bake and the seeds perish. There are other causes for seed failing to come up, such as vermin, flies, cut worms, and other insects not visible to the eye, which will often destroy a crop unknown to the gardener. When they come up keep free from weeds, thin as directed. Till deep with cabbage, and shallow with onions and turnips. Earth up fibrous-rooted plants like cabbage, corn, etc., but not edible-rooted crops like beets, carrots, and parsnips; nor should these last named be worked deeper after they are well along in size, or they will put out side-shoots and grow scraggy. Beans and celery should never be touched while wet from dew or rain. Cabbage and cauliflower seem to prefer that time.

Many kinds of seeds can be sown together in rows to great advantage to the gardener. Cabbage can be sown with onions, carrots or parsnips. The cabbage will come up in a few days, when a cultivator or hoe can be used between the rows. When the cabbage plants are five or six inches high, they may be transplanted. The onions, carrots or parsnips are sown thick, and the pulling of the cabbage plants thins out a few, but this does good rather than harm. By this means you can keep the weeds down better and at the same time your cabbage plants will be better than when grown alone, and it will in no way injure the onion crop. Radish and beet may be grown together in the same way.

The little grub so destructive to all vines may be killed by a few applications of saltpetre brine strong enough to hold up a medium-sized potato. Poured around the roots three or four times, it will not injure the vine, but rather benefit it, and is sure death to the grub.

To destroy the cabbage worm, syringe the plant with strong tobacco water. A few applications will destroy the worms entirely.

* THE CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES. *

Asparagus.—Sow the seed in the Spring as early as the ground will permit, in rows one foot apart. Soak the seed twenty-four hours in warm water. Cover about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches and press the earth down by treading or rolling. Carefully hoe and keep free from weeds. When two years old transplant to permanent beds, no base being required. Plow or dig the ground 9 or 10 inches deep, set the plants 6 inches deep in rows 12 inches apart and 15 inches between the rows. Top dress the bed with three inches of old well rotted pulverized manure. Every autumn the stalks should be cut down, and in the spring top-dressed with old rotted manure, and sprinkle the bed well with salt. Never use a fork on the bed, as it will injure the crown. Should not be cut till the plants are three years old, and then as near the surface as possible.

Beans.—**DWARF, SNAP OR BUSH.**—Select light, warm soil, and plant when danger from frost is past in the spring, in drills two to two and a half feet apart, dropping the beans about two inches apart in the drill, and cover one inch deep. Keep the ground clean and loose by frequent hoeing, but do not draw the earth around the plants. Avoid working among the vines when they are wet, as it will tend to make them rust.

Beans.—**POLE, OR RUNNING VARIETIES.**—Set the poles three by four feet apart, and plant six to eight beans with the eyes downward, around each pole, thinning to four healthy plants when they are up. They require the same soil and treatment as the dwarf varieties, with the exception that they crave stronger soil and do best in a sheltered location.

Beet.—Select a deep, rich, sandy loam, and manure with well decomposed compost. Sow in drills 14 to 16 inches apart, and cover one inch deep. When the young plants appear, thin to four or five inches apart. For early use, sow as soon as ground can be worked in the spring; for autumn use, about the middle of May, and for winter use, from the 10th to the 20th of June, according to variety, the LONG varieties requiring more time to mature than the ROUND, EARLY kinds. When sown late, increase the quantity of seed. When young, the plants make excellent "greens." To prevent serving winter, cover with earth to keep from wilting.

Beet.—**FOR STOCK.**—Many experiments have shown that nothing is cheaper and better than Sugar Beets and Mangel Wurzel for feeding stock. Cattle, like men, thrive upon a variety of food, and, while hay alone will preserve the life of the animal during the winter, a judicious mixture of other articles of diet will produce better results. Roots alone will not secure health and rich milk, but with other things they are invaluable. They are also cheap, as about ten tons can be readily grown to the acre, at a cost of about \$5 a ton, or 12 cents a bushel, which makes them a cheap and profitable feed for stock.

Broccoli.—The Broccoli are closely allied to the Cauliflower. Cultivation same as for Cauliflower.

Brussels Sprouts.—Sow in May and transplant; cultivation same as for Cabbage.

Borecole, or Kale.—The green curled is extensively used for early greens; for which, plant the seed in autumn in drills one foot apart, and keep free from weeds. The young plants will start early in the following spring, and when three inches high are ready for cutting. Sowings can also be made in the spring, from the middle of April to the first or middle of May.

Cabbage.—Cabbage will thrive on any good corn land, though the stronger the soil the better they will develop. New land is preferable. Plow deep and manure very liberally. The early sorts bear planting from 18 inches to two feet apart in the rows, with the rows from two to two and a half feet apart. The large varieties to be from two to four feet apart in the rows, with the rows from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to ~~four~~ feet apart, the distances varying with the size. The crop should receive as many as three hoeings and three cultivatings. Cabbage will not usually follow cabbage or turnips successfully in field culture, unless three or four years have intervened between the crops. For the late fall marketing, plant turniphead sorts from June roth to 20th.

Carrot.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in a rich, light soil, well manured with old fine manure, and thoroughly worked very deep. Land that was heavily manured the previous season is the best. Plant in rows 14 inches apart in the garden, but from 20 to 22 inches in the field, and thin plants to five or six inches in the rows, hoeing often between them, but very lightly, just enough to kill the weeds, otherwise the roots tend to branch or fork. For general crop sow during May.

Cauliflower.—For the spring or summer crop, sow early varieties about the last of winter, in a hot-bed, and transplant into the open air as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring. For the late autumn crop, sow late kinds about the middle of spring, and transplant like winter cabbages. In dry weather water freely, and as they advance in growth hoe deep and draw earth to the stems. After they begin to head, they should be watered every other day. On the approach of frost, those plants which have not headed may be set out in a cellar where they can be aired in mild weather. In two or three weeks the strongest will begin to form flower heads, which will be very tender and delicious.

Like Broccoli, Cauliflowers should be cut for use while the head or "curd" is close and compact. As the plant advances in growth the head opens, separates into branches, and soon becomes coarse, fibrous, strong-flavored and unfit for use. The leaves are sometimes gathered and tied loosely over the tops of the heads to facilitate the blanching.

Celery.—Select a light, sandy soil, which is naturally early, rich, and well drained, and sow the seeds thinly in rows ten inches apart. After the seed is sown it should be trod or rolled in. A good plan is to sow radish or lettuce seed with the celery to enable one to see the rows more readily, and thus kill the weeds at the start. The plants are transplanted to a new spot, and the tops cut off once or twice to make them stocky. Set out in July at the North, and in the Southern States a month or six weeks later. Plant in rows three to four feet apart, according to the variety, and six inches in the rows, in trenches about eight inches deep. All that needs to be done now is to keep the ground clear of weeds, and in about two months after setting it will be fit to earth up. In earthing up, take care not to allow any soil to get into the centre of the plant, which will injure the stalks. Two or three times earthing up will be necessary if it be desirable to have the celery thoroughly blanched before storing. The best way to store is to dig trenches in a well drained spot in the open ground one foot wide and of a depth a few inches less than the height of the celery; the plants are then lifted and set closely together until the whole quantity is stored. The edges of the trench should be made sloping from the tops of the plants to carry off surface water. When severe cold weather comes on, cover with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on the top to keep out the moisture. The covering must be put on gradually, else there will be danger of heating, and consequent decay. In such a trench the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out any time during the winter.

Sweet Corn.—Plant about the middle of May, or as soon as the ground is dry (if planted too early corn is apt to rot) in hills three feet apart each way, seven or eight kernels in a hill; hoe often and draw up soil to the stems; thin to four stalks and break off side shoots. Use plenty of old fine manure. For succession, plant every two or three weeks until the last of July.

Chicory.—Pursue the same manner of cultivation as for carrots. If to be used as a salad, blanch the leaves by covering so as to exclude the light. If raised for its roots, dig at about the same time as carrots, wash the roots and then slice them, either way, and dry thoroughly by artificial heat.

Cucumber.—Culture in the open air is of the simplest character. Merely dig a hole about a foot wide and six inches deep, fill it with rich sandy soil, and raise it above the surface about six inches. The hills should be six feet apart each way. Any time in May sow a few seeds therein, and the result is certain. If the weather be warm, they will grow in a few days; if the nights are cold, protect them. There is frequently a little bug which destroys the tender leaves; soot and ashes sprinkled over them while wet

with dew will retard the progress of the depredator. As soon as the vines have made three leaves, nip the points off to make them branch out; they will fruit sooner by so doing. Three vines in a hill are quite enough.

Egg Plant.—Sow in a hot-bed, and when three or four inches high and the weather has become warm, transplant to good rich soil, 30 inches apart each way.

Endive.—Sow from late in the spring to the middle of summer in shallow drills 14 inches apart; thin the plants to one foot in the drills, and when fully grown tie over the outer leaves of a few plants every week or fortnight, in dry weather, to blanch, which takes ten days in hot, and twenty days in cool weather. Draw up a little earth to the base of the plants. Rich, mellow soil, in an open situation, is most suitable.

Kohlrabi or Turnip-Rooted Cabbage.—Half way between a turnip and cabbage, partaking of the nature and flavor of both. The bulbs are cooked like turnips. Sow from April to July; plant and cultivate the same as cabbage. Set out in drills 18 inches apart and 8 inches in the drill. As they are difficult to transplant, they are sometimes sown where they stand and afterwards thinned out.

Lettuce.—Sow in frames in March, or in the open ground as early as the weather will permit, and transplant in rows one foot apart each way. Sow a month apart for succession. Sow seed thinly, and thin out well to make strong plants. Hoe carefully and keep free from weeds. In October plant in frames to head in winter, and early spring. Many gardeners set out between early cabbage and corn. Before these grow sufficiently to interfere, the lettuce is cut and marketed, and after the corn is similarly disposed of, a crop of turnips or rutabagas is raised on the same land.

Leek.—Sow as early in the spring as the season admits, either in seed-beds or places where they are intended to grow. When four inches in height thin to three inches. When from six to eight transplant ten inches apart, leaving those in the drills about six inches apart. Set as deep as possible without covering the small centre leaves.

Melon.—Select warm, light soil—a poor light soil is better than a cold and rich one. Thoroughly work the soil, manure with guano, and a rich compost, having the hills six feet apart for the musk varieties, and eight or nine for watermelons. Do not excavate hills, but work the manure just under the surface, as the roots of all vines naturally seek warmth. Pinch the more vigorous vines from time to time, and work in guano or phosphate between the rows. Plant a dozen or more seeds in each hill, but do not leave over four plants. Sprinkle young plants liberally with plaster or air-slacked lime to protect from depredations by insects.

Nasturtium.—Plant in spring in drills about an inch deep. The flowers are very ornamental, and the green seeds are fine for pickling.

Okra or Gumbo.—Plant late in spring after the ground has become warm, in drills two feet apart for the dwarf and three and a half for the tall, where the plants are to remain. Thin out to one foot apart. Hoe, and draw the earth up occasionally to the stems. Manure well. When young and tender the pods are a delicious flavoring for soup.

Onion.—The soil should be rather light and free from large stones. Apply from 8 to 12 cords of rich fine compost to the acre. Plow not over five inches deep, and work well with cultivator. Plow again at right angles with first furrows, and cultivate again. Now rake level and fine and plant seed in rows 14 inches apart at the rate of four pounds to the acre. Keep very clean of weeds. When ripe, pull and dry a few days before storing.

Parsley.—Sow early in spring in rich soil, drills one foot apart; thin out to four inches apart. The seed germinates very slowly, so that it will be found of great advantage to soak it in warm (not hot) water several hours before sowing.

Parsnip.—Sow in drills one-half inch deep and 15 inches apart. When plants are two or three inches high, thin out to six inches in the row. Hoe frequently. Soil should be rich and deep, well pressed or rolled. Take up what you may need for winter use and store in cellar; leave the rest in the ground till spring, where they keep better, and become much more tender and sweet.

Peas (All Hand-Picked).—Plant as early as the ground can be worked, in single or double rows, from three to four feet apart, about an inch apart in the row, and three inches deep. In summer they should be planted six or eight inches deep. Hoe often, to kill weeds and promote growth. A light, dry soil will bring them to maturity earlier, especially if manured the previous season, but should not be manured too highly at the time of planting. If they grow too fast and show no signs of bloom, run a spade down on each side, about six inches from the row, and thus root-prune them, which will cause them to bloom in a few days. For a succession plant every two weeks during the season.

Pepper.—Sow early in a hot-bed, or in the open ground, in a seed-bed, about the middle of Spring in light warm ground. Transplant when three inches high, one foot apart, in eighteen-inch

drills, and earth up a little at one or two hoeings. Guano, hen-dung, or any other bird manure, applied to the surface and hoed in, when the plants are about six inches high, will be found to increase the product wonderfully.

Potatoes.—**PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.**—A deep, thoroughly-drained, light, sandy loam or peaty soil is most suitable for the potato. If the soil is new (other things being equal), so much the better; well-drained muck soil, if matured by culture, is appropriate. The application of stable manure, unless thoroughly decomposed, is now generally considered to increase their liability to disease, to bring it on at an earlier period than would otherwise be the case, and also to increase large crops of imperfectly matured tubers, which, if they escape the disease while in the ground, are more liable to be attacked after they are lifted than those grown on poorer soil. The ground selected, therefore, should be in fair condition from having been moderately manured for some exhausting green crop the previous season. But if the only land to be had is so poor as to render it necessary to apply manure in order to insure a fair crop, then use charred vegetable refuse, superphosphate of lime, or a light dressing of well-decayed farm-yard manure. If green manure only can be had, it should be carted to the field late in the Fall, spread evenly upon the surface, and plowed under in the Spring; or it may be plowed before applying the manure, and cross-plowed again in the Spring. Plow deep, and subsoil. Many prefer Fall plowing in order that the ground may be thoroughly disintegrated by the action of the frost. Plant as early as the ground can be found in fair working condition; let it be well leveled, harrowed and rolled. Before planting, place in each hill a handful of compost, prepared as follows: Take one barrel of lime and slack it with water, and then stir in one bushel of fine salt, and then mix in wood ashes so that it may not be too wet to handle; it will make about five barrels.

Pumpkin.—Pumpkins are not so particular in regard to soil as melons and cucumbers, but in other respects, are cultivated in a similar manner, though on a larger scale. They are generally raised on cultivated farms between hills of corn, and may be planted with success in fields by themselves.

Radish.—For early use sow in Spring as soon as the ground can be worked, in drills six to ten inches apart, covering seed half inch deep. Thin plants an inch apart in the row. As the roots are more succulent and tender when grown quickly, a rich, moist soil should be preferred and frequent watering in dry weather will be found beneficial. For a succession sow every two weeks. The olive-shaped varieties are more tender, sweeter and earlier than the long kinds, and not so apt to be worm eaten.

Spinach.—Sow the summer variety thinly, in drills fifteen inches apart; the best soil is a strong, deep and rich loam; if very heavy it must be drained. For the winter or prickly, a light soil is best, and the beds in which it is sown should be raised a few

inches above surrounding soil. Protect during Winter with fir boughs or litter.

Salsify.—Sow seeds one inch deep in drills eighteen inches apart, and thin to four inches in the rows. In the Fall part of the roots should be taken up and placed in a cool part of the cellar for winter use. The flavor of this root is similar to that of the oyster, in place of which they may be used for soups, stews, etc. When parboiled, grated fine, and made into balls, dipped into batter and fried it makes a delicious dish, and is, to our mind, more satisfactory than served any other way.

Squash.—Prepare the ground thoroughly pulverizing it. Manure highly. All vines delight in warm and rich soil. Plant in hills nine to ten feet apart for running varieties, five to six for bush sorts, working some fine rich manure into each hill. Plant eight or ten seeds, and when out of danger of bugs leave only two plants in the hill. Keep well covered with plaster or air-slaked lime in the early stages of growth. Cultivate till runners are well started.

Tobacco.—Seed may be started in hot-beds, or sown in the open ground as soon as the ground can be worked, in rich, dry soil; rake off the bed and sow broadcast, pressing down firmly and evenly; keep free from weeds, and water frequently if the weather is dry; set out the first of June three feet apart, in land that has been heavily manured; look out for tobacco worm, which must be removed as soon as it appears, or it will destroy the crop.

Tomato.—Sow in hot-beds in March. Transplant into open ground when the weather becomes warm and settled, or sow in open ground in May, and transplant when plants are six inches high. The richer the soil, the more handsome and plentiful the fruit; but if it is desirable to have the fruit ripen as early as possible, select rather light, poor soil and a sunny location. Plant in hills four feet apart each way. After the fruit is set, pinch off the check growth, and gradually strip off the leaves to expose the fruit to the sun.

Turnip.—For early use sow the small sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the Spring, in drills fourteen inches apart—the rutabagas, thirty inches. As the seed is very fine it should be covered but slightly, excepting in very dry weather. Select light, and if possible new soil, and manure with plaster and ashes, or phosphates. Should the young plants be troubled with insects, a sprinkling of the same will be found beneficial. Of the early varieties thin the plants to six inches apart, and the rutabagas to one foot. For fall and winter use the early kinds should be sown from the middle of July to the middle of August, and the rutabagas from the middle of June to the first of July, using from one to one and a half pounds of seed to the acre. Turnips are very extensively used as winter feed for cattle and sheep. "Swede" and "Rutabaga" being synonymous terms, the names below, given as they are generally used, will be readily understood.

NEW AND CHOICE VEGETABLE SEEDS.

We present herewith our List of Novelties. Most of these have been thoroughly tested in our Experimental Gardens, having been selected from a number of new varieties we have had on trial, and we can confidently recommend them as valuable acquisitions.

We find you cannot always judge new seed by testing one season, for while it may not do well on one soil it may thrive on another.

ASPARAGUS.

Moore's Cross-Bred Asparagus.—For twenty years Mr. Moore has taken first prize on Asparagus at the shows of the Massachusetts Horticultural, which proves either that Mr. Moore uses extra manure and extra cultivation, or that he has what he claims—an extra variety of Asparagus. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c.

BEANS.

Black-Eyed Wax Bush Bean.—This new variety is a cross between the Black Wax and Golden Wax Beans. It is the earliest Wax Bean in cultivation. Is a strong grower, very productive, tender and fine flavor. It is a very even grower, and will undoubtedly take a front place among the Wax Beans. Pkt. 15c; pt. 40c.

Algiers Black Wax Dwarf Bean.—This variety is very productive, and ready for market *very early*. The long, broad pods are of a beautiful butter yellow color, and fine quality. Pkt. 10c; pt. 30c.

Wax Date Dwarf Bean.—Could our customers have seen our magnificent crop of this new Dwarf German Wax Bean the past season we

know that our supply of the seed would rapidly become exhausted. The field was *one mass of gold*—the rich, long, golden yellow pods being produced so profusely. The pods are 6 inches in length, pointed, full and fleshy, entirely free from strings. The dried beans are of a chocolate brown or dun color. Pkt. 10c; pt. 30c.

Boston Dwarf Wax.—This is a decided improvement on the German Dwarf Wax Beans in three important particulars, viz.: 1st, it yields double the crop; 2d, being taller, and 3d, perfectly healthy and vigorous. Pkt. 10c; pt. 25c.

Mont D'or.—An extra early and very productive new dwarf butter bean. The plant grows twelve to sixteen inches high, very bushy and vigorous in growth, with ample dark-green foliage; the flowers are lilac or pale violet. The pods are very numerous, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, of a pale yellow color, very fleshy and excellent in quality. The seeds are small, nearly round, of a very dark, red-brown color, often nearly black. Pkt. 10c; pt. 30c.

Best of All Dwarf Bean.—The Best of All originated in Germany, and, while it has been grown for several years by the gardeners

BEANS—Continued.

around New Orleans, this is the first time the seed has been offered for sale in the North. The pods are long, very fleshy, succulent, stringless and of rich flavor; they are produced early and abundantly. Altogether, we regard this as one of the most valuable green-podded beans for market or family use that we know. The dry beans are of good size, and would doubtless also prove excellent for winter shell beans. Pkt., 10c.; pt., 30c.

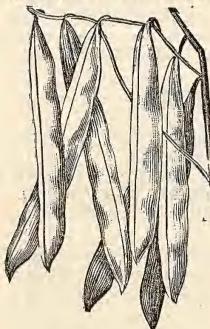
Ne Plus Ultra.—A new very dwarf and compact variety, of most delicate flavor, very early, and remarkably productive; can be used either as a string or shell bean. Is one of the best for forcing under glass, or for first outdoor planting. Pkt., 10c.; pt., 30c.

Cleveland's Round Pod Red Valentine.—It is claimed that this improved Valentine Bean is ten days earlier than any other. The Round Pod Red Valentine Bean is cultivated for its tender and very fleshy pods, which remain long on the plants, without becoming hard and tough. They make an excellent, brittle pickle, and when cooked are not excelled by any other dwarf variety. Pkt., 10c.; pt., 25c.

Low's Champion.—It is an excellent shell bean, and as a string bean has but few, if any, equals. It is abundantly productive, pods are large, long and handsome, and the bean, when ripe, is of a beautiful bright red color, and of the finest flavor, either green or dry. Pkt., 15c.; pt., 35c.

Boston Favorite Bush.—For two or three years past there has been brought into Boston market a very handsome, large, red pod bush bean, which has been quickly taken by dealers at high prices. It is so highly esteemed in the Boston market it has been named "Boston Favorite Bush Bean." It is remarkably productive, has a large, red showy pod, very tender as a string bean, and as a shell bean is ahead of all others. Pkt., 10c.; pt., 25c.

Jones' Atlantic.—*A Boon to Bean Growers.* This variety comes from the originator of the famous Ivory Pod Wax Bean, and by these facts alone it comes recommended. It is described by the grower as being the product of a cross between the Large Red and the White Kidney, and retains the shape and size of its parents, with a marked improvement over both in productiveness, as it has produced at the rate of 115 bushels an acre, a most wonderful crop. The color when ripe is white with a beautiful pink blotch around the eye. The vines are strong and vigorous, and it is strictly a bush bean, free from runners, with dark thick foliage, free from scald or blight, bearing its pods, which are long and well filled, well off the ground. This variety will eventually take the place of the Red Kidney, as it produces fully double the crop and the quality is better. It is valuable for a green shell bean, and we recommend market gardeners to try it. Pkt., 15c.; pt., 35c.



LOW'S CHAMPION BEAN.

California Branch.—A remarkably prolific white pea bean. A single vine has yielded 130 pods. The variety is so prolific that but one plant should be allowed to grow each 20 inches in the row—the rows being $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Pkt., 10c.; pt., 25c.

BEANS.

(*Pole or Running.*)

King of the Garden Lima Bean.—The pods are from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches in length, and frequently contain five or six very large beans, touching each other. One pod was grown the past season that measured $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches when green. Specimens have been selected *five on a stem*, and each pod containing five beans. The beans are so large and handsome that they cannot fail to sell well on the market, while in quality they are excellent. The pods are produced in large clusters, and the luxuriant vines present a beautiful sight, so thickly laden with the enormous pods. Pkt. 15 cts.; 2 pkts. for 25 cts.; pint, 40 cts.

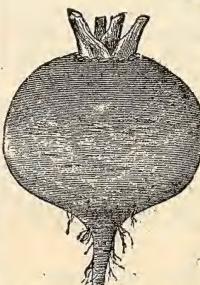
New Challenger Lima.—These Lima Beans have been kept strictly pure in one family for three generations, being constantly improved by saving seed from the strongest vines, that had the largest number of beans in the pod. When green they are very compact in the pod, and will yield almost double the bulk of shelled beans to the bushel of any other Lima. Pkt. 10 cts.; pint, 35 cts.

New Extra Early Lima.—We are glad to be able to offer a splendid selected stock of this new variety. The beans are large, flat, greenish white, and of excellent quality. The vines are vigorous in growth; bearing profusely, large, broad pods in clusters of four. Its extra earliness makes it extremely valuable for market and for the North. Pkt. 10 cts.; pint, 35c.

Speckled Lima.—The distinctive features of this are the beans are speckled and very large, while in general appearance they resemble the large Lima. Pkt. 10 cts.; pint, 30 cts.

Red Lima.—This variety is similar to the above excepting the color of the bean, which is bright red. Pkt. 10 cts.; pint, 30 cts.

Early Golden Cluster Wax Pole Beans.—In earliness said to lead all other pole beans, as it is only seven to ten days later than the Dwarf Golden Wax. The pods are from six to eight inches long and are borne in clusters of from three to six. The color is a bright golden yellow. They are very tender and of delicious flavor. Pkt. 20 cts.; half pint, 50 cts.

BEET.

EXTRA EARLY ECLIPSE BEET.

Extra Early Eclipse.—Is as early as the Egyptian and better every way. The tops are very small, foliage dark red, roots heart shaped and flesh a good carmine red. Market gardeners will find this new beet a desirable acquisition; try it. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

Golden Tankard Mangold Wurzel.—A very valuable variety, sweet in flavor, bright yel-

BEET—Continued.

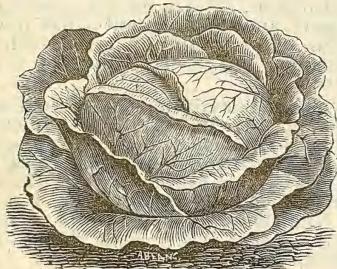
low in color, one of the best for shallow ground. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 50c.

Orange County Colossal Long Yellow Mangel Wurzel.—The roots are smooth and regular, of large size and yellow color; the quality is excellent in all respects; this variety is most distinct and valuable. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 60c.

CABBAGE.

Early Etampes.—An early variety. Forms round head. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.

Deep-Head.—A new strain of drum-head, as early and large as Fother's, forms a very thick head, flat on top and much heavier. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.



DEEP-HEAD CABBAGE.

Peerless.—This popular new variety nearly equals the Jersey Wakefield in earliness, but makes much larger heads, often weighing more than twelve pounds each. Is very round and uniform in shape, with few loose leaves, thus allowing them to be set out nearer together. It also has the very valuable quality of remaining, after fully matured, without cracking or bursting. Pkt. 10c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

CAULIFLOWER.

Brill's American Early Erfurt.—An extra early variety, highly recommended for forcing and for out-door planting. Dwarf and compact in habit; heads pure white, attractive appearance and of fine quality. Pkt. 25c.

Extra Early-Dwarf Erfurt.—The earliest variety, with solid, pure white heads, superior quality; one of the surest to head. Pkt. 50c.

Early Snowball.—Early and reliable for heading; very dwarf, and with short outer leaves, thus allowing planting 20 inches apart each way. Pkt., 25c.; oz., \$3.00.

CARROT.

Carter's Gatepost Orange.—Messrs. Carter, Dunnett & Beale say of this: "We now introduce to our clients a larger Orange Carrot than has ever before been produced, the result of many years high cultivation and careful selection. The roots grow to immense size, approaching that of the ordinary Long Red Mangel. It is very clean in growth, stands high out of the ground, its enormous size and excellent feeding properties rendering it of great value to the stock farmer. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.

CELERY.

Golden Self-Blanching.—This new variety grows to a very large size, but is very

stocky and robust. It is entirely self-blanching without any banking up or covering whatever; even the outer rows assuming a yellowish white color of a very pleasing appearance. Unlike other self-blanching varieties it is a good keeper and of fine sweet flavor. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 35c.

White Plume.—This new variety does not seem to do well in this section, while in others, it has been well spoken of. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.

New Fern-Leaved.—This is distinct from all others. Leaves resemble those of fern-leaved parsley. It is very solid, stocky, and, for table use, is most ornamental. Pkt., 15c.; oz., 60c.

CORN.

Cory Early Sweet.—This new variety is certainly the earliest of all the large red cob varieties, at least a week earlier than the Marblehead, which has hitherto always taken the lead. Pkt., 10c.; pt., 30c.; qt., 50c.

Orange County Sweet.—In season medium between early and late. This is unquestionably the sweetest, tenderest, and richest flavored table-corn, in cultivation; of vigorous growth, bearing good-sized eight-rowed ears; very productive, often three ears on a stalk, and keeps longer for use in its green condition than any other variety. Pkt., 10c.; pt., 25c.; qt., 40c.

CUCUMBERS.

Nichol's Medium Green.—This new variety is excellent as a pickle sort, and for forcing purposes there is no better variety, very productive, medium size, straight, and smooth, color dark green. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Peerless.—This splendid new variety grows, 12 to 14 inches long; very prolific; dark green; and holds its color very long. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; 1 lb., 75c.

LETTUCE.

The Deacon.—This remarkable Lettuce forms large and very solid heads of an attractive bright-green color. Very crisp, tender, and of first-rate quality. It is one of the very best to withstand summer heat, and very slow to run to seed. Pkt., 15c.; oz., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Henderson's New York.—A remarkable summer Lettuce. Makes a very solid head, is crisp and tender, and of excellent flavor, entirely free from bitterness. The color is apple-green, turning to yellowish white in the centre. Pkt., 15c.; oz., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

New Oak - Leaved.—A distinct and new variety, with leaves shaped like those of the oak. The leaves are light green, slightly curled, and set very close together, forming compact heads; is free from all bitter taste, very tender, and slow in running to seed. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 30c.

Golden Heart.—A rapid-growing variety, producing firm and solid heads of very large size, crisp and brittle. As it does not wilt under severe heat, it remains in excellent condition for weeks. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Golden Spotted.—This new Lettuce is particularly tender, heads large and firm, outer leaves golden yellow, speckled brown-red. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.

Orange County Butter.—Large, solid heads; one of the most splendid varieties in cultivation; first-class for market-gardeners or family use. Pkt., 15c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.



ORANGE COUNTY BUTTER LETTUCE.

Sugar Loaf.—Its habit of growth is that while it branches out, it also grows thick and high, thus making a large plant with plenty of heart. It is medium green in color, the top leaves as the plant attains perfection assuming a fine brown tinge. We recommend it as being among the best of summer varieties. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.

MELON—MUSK.

Burpee's Champion Market.—A superb and distinct variety offered this season for the first time. The vines are vigorous and productive, frequently bearing seven perfect, evenly ripened fruits close to the hill. The fruit is globular, densely netted and uniform. The flesh is thick, light green, rich and sweet. Pkt., 20c; 3 pkts. for 50c.

Bird Cantaloupe.—It is claimed for this new Cantaloupe Melon extra earliness, large size, fine flavor, and good keeping qualities. The flesh is thick, light green in color, and of fine quality. It is stated to have originated from a cross between the Montreal and Bay View Cantaloupe. Is also a good market variety. Pkt., 20c; 3 pkts. for 50c.

Baltimore.—A very productive and excellent Musk Melon, always to be found in its season in the best hotels in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Fruit long, deeply ribbed; flesh green, very thick, and of delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Golden Gem.—A extra early variety, nearly round, one and a half to two pounds in weight. Skin green, thickly netted with broad bands of green and gold between the lobes. The flesh is light green, very thick. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Banana.—A new and very singular looking melon, resembling a huge, overgrown banana, being from eight inches to two feet in length, is a creamy white, or straw color, quality delicious. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Montreal Green Nutmeg.—They are very large and regular in shape, nearly round, flattened at the ends, deeply and very regularly ribbed, skin green, flesh remarkably thick, light green, and of very rich flavor. From its enormous size, having been known to weigh 22 pounds, it will prove a valuable addition for marketing or exhibiting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

WATERMELON.

Girardeau's Florida Favorite Water Melon.—A hybrid of the long Rattlesnake and the Pierson. The new melon, Florida Favorite, combines all the good qualities of the Pierson in the form and size of the Rattlesnake, and has finally superseded the former. It, like the Rattlesnake, is a striped melon, though the white stripes of the latter are light green in the former and are somewhat less distinct. The flesh is bright red, crisp and deliciously sweet, and we introduce it as a novelty of exceedingly rare merit, and one calculated to succeed in any latitude. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Kolb's Gem.—Originated in Alabama. A hybrid of the Scaly Bark and Rattlesnake. Vines medium sized, leaves frilled; fruit large and round; rind striped irregularly with dark and light green, thin and very tough; flesh bright red, solid, and of good flavor, though a little coarse; seeds dark gray. A fine shipper. In the New York market it has kept in prime condition for two months after shipment. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

Iron Clad.—This very much resembles the Cubic Queen; they grow very large and are enormous yielders; the flesh is red and of fine flavor; the rind is very hard, making them valuable for shipping. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

Scaly Bark.—Probably the finest for field cultivation, especially in the South; form, oblong, skin black, thin and tough; flavor, good as the best. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Jordan's Gray Monarch.—This is one of the most striking novelties ever introduced. Its size is immense, frequently producing melons weighing over ninety pounds each. Its quality is unequalled, the most productive variety we have ever seen. The skin is of a very beautiful mottled gray color, long and symmetrically formed, very thin rind; flesh bright crimson, and of the sweetest and most delicious flavor. Its shipping qualities are unsurpassed, and it is destined to become one of our most popular market varieties. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

The Boss.—This is a new and distinct variety. Remarkably uniform in shape, size and color. Skin very dark green, flesh deep scarlet, unusually sugary, and melting. The rind is very thin and tough. Ripens early and is enormously productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

ONION.

Extra Early Pearl.—The earliest of all pearly-white and waxy. Makes rapid growth, form flat, flavor mild. Good keeper. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Mohawk Giant Globe Onion.—The desirable features of this new sort, are, true globe form, wavy yellow in color, grows to large size. Its keeping qualities are of the very best. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

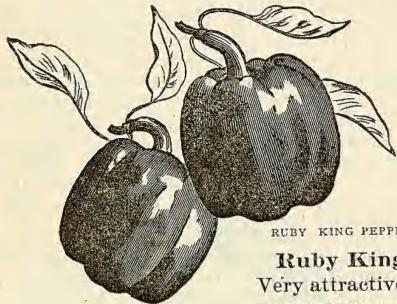
New Silver King.—A mammoth-growing flat onion, growing to weigh from two and one-half to four pounds each. Quality excellent. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

PEPPER.

Golden Dawn Pepper.—A distinct new variety of pepper having the shape and ap-

PEPPER—Continued.

pearance of Large Bell, except in color, which is a beautiful golden yellow. It is more delicate in flavor, in fact so mild that the seeds or flesh may be handled or eaten without the slightest inconvenience. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.

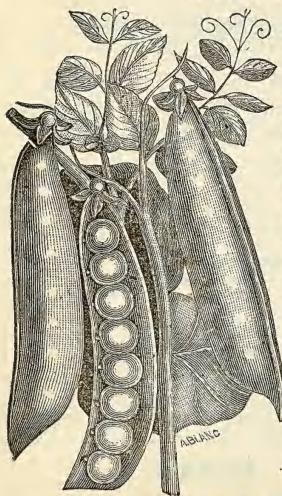


RUBY KING PEPPER.

Ruby King.—

Very attractive in appearance, grows

to a monstrous size, and differs from the Sweet Mountain in shape; color bright red; flavor, mild; can be eaten with vinegar like tomatoes. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

PEAS.

ORANGE COUNTY EARLY MORNING STAR PEAS.

Orange Co.
Early Morning Star.—

This new variety cannot be recommended too highly. We have made comparative trials with all other early varieties, and in every instance it was fit to pick from five to six days before any of the others; it ripens up so thoroughly as not to require more than two pickings to clear the crop; its height is about two and a half feet; and as to its productiveness, it is far ahead of all other early varieties, and will certainly prove of great value to

market gardeners. Pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bush., \$6.00.

Cleveland's Alaska.—Seed round, green, resembling Kentish Invicta. Height, 2 feet; pods fine shape, dark green color, remarkably well filled, often seven to nine peas, very uniform in growth and ripening. The dark green color of the pods makes it extremely desirable, as it can be carried long distances without losing color, which quality combined with its earliness and uniformity of ripening, makes it a very desirable early pea for market gardeners. Pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bush., \$6.

Edinburgh Beauty.—Seed, green, wrinkled; height, 2 feet; vigorous, branching habit; pods in pairs; unusually prolific, quality first-

class; medium early; resembling somewhat in habit of growth Advancer. Much more prolific and dwarf. Pkt., 10c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Cleveland's Rural New Yorker.—It ripens early, all the pods reaching maturity at the same time. Pods large and well filled. Pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.

Bliss' Abundance.—Is a very prolific variety. Plant half dwarf, fifteen to eighteen inches high. Pods, roundish and well-filled, containing six to eight large wrinkled peas of excellent quality; ripens second early. Pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.

Bliss' Everbearing.—Season late, to very late, height of vine eighteen inches, pods large and well filled, peas very large, half inch and over in diameter; quality unsurpassed in sweetness; a prolific bearer and unexcelled for continuance of bearing. Half a pint of this seed will plant as much as one pint of ordinary kinds. Pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.

Stratagem.—An English variety of great merit. The vine branches below the surface, into two stems, grows two, to two and one half feet high; very strong and stocky; peas very handsome, of unusually fine flavor. Pkt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50.

Dwarf Champion of England.—A dwarf variety of the well known Champion of England, said to be unequalled as a second early sort; likely to take the place of the well-known Black-eyed Marrowfat, excelling it in size of pod and yield, and very greatly in quality. For late planting, about Aug. 1, it is said to be very free from mildew, which is the great difficulty with growing fall peas. It must prove very valuable to market gardeners. Pkt., 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.

Pride of the Market.—Is a strong growing pea attaining a height of from 10 to 14 inches, and is very productive. The pods are very large in size, and handsome in appearance. Pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.50.

PUMPKIN.

Golden Yellow Mammoth.—One of the largest varieties, has reached the enormous weight of 250 pounds. The flesh and skin are of a bright golden color, fine grained and of excellent quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.

Mammoth Potiron.—The largest of all pumpkins, has reached the enormous weight of 260 pounds; shape round, flattened at both ends, marked with wide furrows. Skin light salmon color; flesh bright orange, fine grained, and of excellent quality. A fine exhibition sort. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.

Grey Boulogne.—A French importation of great merit. Shape round, flattened at the blossom and stem ends. Skin greyish green, slightly netted; flesh golden yellow, dry and of exceptionally good quality. A good keeper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.

Etampes Mammoth Red.—A handsome French variety. Shape round, more flattened than Mammoth Potiron. Skin smooth, bright glossy red; flesh deep orange, very thick and of superior quality. It matures early, and in rich soil and under good cultivation attains immense size. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

Jumbo or Large Tours (Mammoth California).—One of the largest, often attain-

PUMPKIN—Continued.

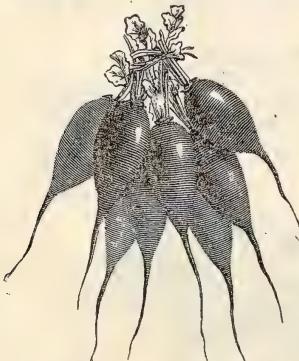
ing the weight of 250 pounds and more. Very productive. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 20c.

ONE PKT. OF EACH FIVE SORTS MAMMOTH PUMPKINS, 25 CENTS.

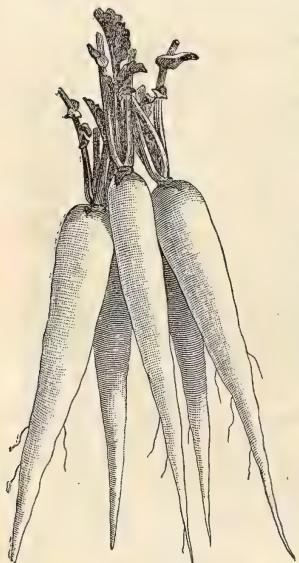
Tennessee Sweet Potato.—Grows to medium size, pear shaped, a little ribbed, color creamy white, flesh thick, fine grained, dry and brittle, and of excellent flavor; very productive, and keeps perfectly sound until late in the spring. When cooked it has somewhat the appearance of sweet potatoes, but of more delicious taste. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.

RADISH. (French Seed.)

Becker's Chartier.—Decidedly distinct in appearance from any other in cultivation; the color at the top is crimson running into pink about the middle, and thence downward it is pure white. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.



LIVE SHAPED SCARLET RADISH.



VILMORIN LONG WHITE VIENNA RADISH.

Olive Shaped Scarlet.—A very early and handsome variety, a flesh rose color and oblong shape. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

Olive Shaped White.—Same as preceding, except in color. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

Extra Early Deep Scarlet Turnip.—An excellent variety for forcing; also good for culture in the open ground. A superior early variety. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

Vilmorin Long White Vienna.—This is similar to the long scarlet, except in color, which is pure white. Pkt. 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.

Half Long Deep Scarlet.—An excellent new variety; will prove a good market kind. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Olive Shaped Violet Turnip, White Tipped.—A new and handsome turnip radish, the upper portion being a deep violet color, the lower portion a good clear white. It is desirable as an early sort, being a rapid grower of very good quality. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.

Golden Yellow Summer.—Very early; adapted both for forcing and the open ground. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

SPINACH.

Long Standing.—This is a new variety which will stand at least 3 weeks longer than other without any running to seed, and continue to grow and thicken up. Pkt., 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 65c.

Bloomdale Savory Leaved.—One of the best market varieties. The leaf is large and curled, in some respects like the Savoy Cabbage. Hardy, tender, and well flavored. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.

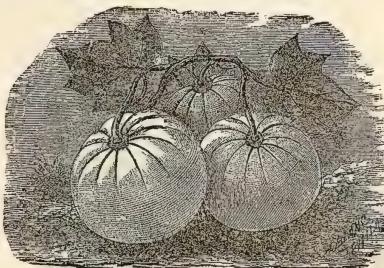
SQUASH.

New Red China.—Another new small Squash. It grows from six to eight inches in diameter and three to four inches thick, weighing from three to five pounds each, is very productive, bearing from nine to thirteen on a vine, a bright red color, faintly striped with pale yellow. The flesh is solid, a rich orange color, fine grained, sweet and excellent for table use and for pies. It is a good keeper, remaining in fine condition late in the Spring. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.

Brazilian Sugar.—A new Summer and fall Squash, of medium size; enormously productive and remarkable for its sweetness and rich flavor, in which it is said to surpass all the old standard sorts. It is also much less liable to the depredations of the squash borer. The flesh is very dry and of a whitish yellow color; skin light yellow. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

New Olive.—A smooth-skinned variety, of olive shape and color, weighing from 5 to 10 pounds; flesh very thick, firm and mealy, in quality surpassing the Hubbard, which it somewhat resembles. A fine winter squash. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.

White Pineapple.—A distinct variety. The skin and flesh are a creamy white of good quality, strong growers and large yielders. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.00.



PERFECT GEM SQUASH.

Perfect Gem.—A variety which can be used either as a summer or winter squash. A strong grower and exceedingly productive, as many as twenty-four having been produced on a single vine. The fruit is from four to six inches in diameter, and of a creamy white color. The

SQUASH—Continued.

squash cooks dry and sweet and is a very rich flavor. If kept in a dry, cool room will keep all winter. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

TOMATO.

Mikado.—A very large, solid variety; the color is purplish red like that of the Acme, while it has all the solidity of the Trophy; either for slicing or cooking the quality is excellent. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.; oz., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

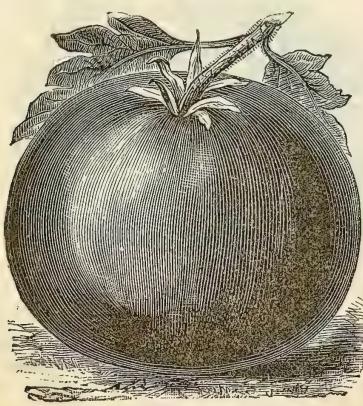
Scovill's Hybrid.—A very fine variety, worthy of general cultivation. The fruit is bright red, smooth and even in shape, large in size and very productive. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.

The Fulton Market.—This new tomato is of a bright red color, very solid, and of excellent flavor. Its form is somewhat similar to the Hathaway's Excelsior, smooth, solid, and of medium size; grows in clusters, and is very prolific. A peculiarity of the plant is its foliage, which is small, dark green, and curled. It is an extra early variety, good keeper, and well adapted for shipping. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c.

Livingston's Beauty.—This new variety is one of the best yet introduced. Its beauty, size, color, flavor and productiveness make it desirable to all classes of Tomato growers. To get so many good qualities in one Tomato would be strange indeed, but where a person makes any one thing a constant study it is remarkable the improvements that can be made. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.

The Belle.—The Belle is earlier than the Beauty, and still larger in size, many specimens weighing $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each, as solid as an apple, of a beautiful bright scarlet color, free from crack, and remaining perfect on the vine longer than any other variety. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.

Cardinal.—This new tomato was first discovered in a field of Acme, from which it is quite distinct, in both fruit and foliage, is of vigorous growth and bears abundantly throughout the season, is a brilliant cardinal-red, colored right up to the stem; it has a third less seed than the best of other varieties. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1; lb., \$3.50.



LIVINGSTON'S FAVORITE TOMATO.

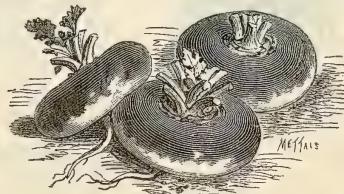
Livingston's Favorite.—This variety of tomato possesses several advantages over many other varieties. It is smoother than the Paragon and never hollow. It does not crack after ripening, like the Acme; is of a darker red than the Perfection and is larger than either. It has very few seeds, ripens all through at once, and is very productive. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.

Jones' Early Hybrid.—This combines more good features than any other sort in cultivation, and promises to stand at the head of the list. Vines are of rapid and strong growth, setting its fruit in clusters of from 8 to 10, perfectly smooth, very large and perfectly solid. Don't fail to try it. Pkt., 15c.

Jones XXX.—In this new variety we have what will suit the most critical gardener. It is very early, solid, and of the largest size; perfectly smooth; it ripens very evenly without cracking; of globular shape; color bright pink, mottled with a darker shade. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 40c.

TURNIP.

Extra Early Milan.—An early strap-leaved variety, coming into use before any other sort, being a week or ten days earlier than the ordinary early sorts. It is almost as early as the



EXTRA EARLY MILAN. TURNIP

Purple Top Munich. but unlike that variety, which soon gets hot and bitter, this sort retains its good qualities, and remains a long time fit for use. The bulbs are white, with a purple top, round, flattened and solid, with a very slender tap root; flesh pure white, sweet and crisp. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.

Snow-White Olive Shaped.—A new white variety which possesses the distinction of being exceedingly early, and of remarkable fine quality. Unsurpassed for table use. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.

Purple Top White Globe.—An early variety, globe shaped; heavy cropper; in other respects similar to the Red Top Strap Leaf. A handsome looking bulb, and is rapidly taking the lead of all other varieties of early Turnip for market garden purposes. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 65c.

Sutton's Improved Champion Swede.—A favorite variety with the English; claimed to be the heaviest cropper of all—the hardest and most nutritious variety grown. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.50.

White Egg.—A quick growing variety, perfectly smooth and nearly egg-shaped; color pure white; very firm and solid; grows about half out of the ground; flesh sweet and mild. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 65c.

SELECT LIST OF VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Embracing all the best varieties in cultivation.

Upon issuing this edition of our Catalogue we would say that we have given our most careful attention in growing and selecting our stock, and we believe the Seed we offer to be unsurpassed in quality, and expect to use every endeavor to have only the best, as we always have done heretofore.

Remember, from good seeds only can good vegetables be obtained. The finest and best vegetables are produced in deep, rich, pulverized soil, and it should be the aim of all cultivators to make their gardens capable of yielding nothing but the best of everything. It is our determination to sell nothing but the best and at the lowest possible prices. The Orange County Seeds speak their own praise wherever planted. Give them a trial; they are sure to please you.

CLASS.—1. Indicates first early. 2. Second early. 3. Late class.

Orders for Flower Seeds in packets, and Vegetable Seeds in packets or ounces will be sent by mail *free of postage*.

LIBERAL PREMIUMS.

ON ALL ORDERS FOR SEED IN PACKETS the purchaser may select TWENTY-FIVE CENTS' WORTH OF SEED EXTRA for each One Dollar sent us. Thus, any one sending us \$1, can select seeds in packets amounting to \$1.25; for \$2, seeds in packets to the value of \$2.50; for \$3, to the value of \$3.75, and so on. Please kindly favor us by telling your friends of our liberal offers. This discount applies ONLY to seeds in packets, and cannot be allowed on orders for seeds by weight or measure. ~~Postage stamps accepted as cash.~~

ASPARAGUS.

Moore's Cross-Bred.—See page 4.

Conover's Colossal.—Improved variety of very large size, tender and productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

BEANS—(English).

Early Mazagan.—Good for field or garden. Pkt. 10c; qt., 35c.

Broad Windsor.—The best of this class. Pkt., 10c; qt., 35c.

BEANS.

(Dwarf, Snap or Bush—Yellow Pods.)

2. Black Eyed Wax.—See page 4.

2. Algiers Black Wax.—See page 4.

1. Wax Date Wax.—See page 4.

1. Barton Dwarf Wax.—See page 4.

1. Mont D'or.—See page 4.

2. Crystal White Wax.—A new bush bean with wavy transparent pods of very rich flavor. The pods are stringless, crisp and tender, and though quick to mature they are slow to harden. They are a fine bean for pickling, a good kind for market gardeners. Pkt., 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c.

3. Lemon Pod Late Wax.—A late snap bean, very productive, rich, stringless, and of good size, and coming late supplies a want long felt by market gardeners for a sort to extend the season. Pkt., 10c; pt., 25c; qt., 35c.

3. Flageolet Wax.—A fine variety, very productive, and cannot be excelled as a snap or shell bean. Pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c.

1. Golden Wax.—This valuable variety is about ten days earlier than the German Wax. Pods are large, long, brittle, entirely stringless, and of a beautiful rich, golden wax color. Very prolific; of dwarf compact growth; seeds are of a medium size, round, purple, and white marbled. Pkt., 10c; qt., 25; pk., \$1.75.

1. Ivory Pod Wax.—Extra productive, the vine being a perfect mat of pods, which are large, long, brittle and stringless, of a beautiful transparent, ivory white appearance. As a snap bean it is equalled by none, and as a shell bean for winter use it is superior to the Marrow. Pkt., 10c; qt., 25c; pk., \$2.00.

2. Black Wax.—A variety of great merit, highly recommended as a string bean. Pods transparent, waxy, yellow, thick and very tender. Pkt., 10c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50.

2. White Wax.—A variety similar in every respect to the Black Wax, except in color, which is white. Pkt., 10c; qt., 25c.

12 pkts. of the Wax varieties, 75c.

12 Pkts of the Wax Varieties, 75c.

1. Best of All.—See page 4.

1. Ne Plus Ultra.—See page 5.

1. Cleveland's Improved Valentine.—See page 5.

1. Low's Champion.—See page 5.

2. Boston Favorite.—See page 5.

2. Jones Atlantic.—See page 5.

2. California Branch.—See page 5.

2. Improved Yellow Eye.—Extensively used in preparing Boston baked beans. Pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c.

3. Rose, or Canadian Wonder.—Produces very large pods, round and very tender when cooked. Pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c.

2. Improved Refugee.—An improvement on the well known Refugee Bean, being earlier. Fine for pickling. Pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c.

1. Early Feejee.—Without exception the earliest variety grown. Pkt., 10c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50.

1. Early China.—Very early and of a fine quality; seeds white, colored and spotted about the eye. Pkt., 10c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.00; bush., \$6.00.

1. Early Valentine.—Early and productive, pods tender and succulent. Pkt., 10c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25.

1. Early Mohawk.—One of the hardest and most productive of the dwarf varieties; seeds variegated with drab, purple and brown. Pkt., 10c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.00.

1. Early Long Yellow Six Weeks.—Early and prolific; an excellent variety for general crop. Pkt., 10c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.00.

1. Early Rachel.—An excellent early variety. Pkt., 10c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.25.

2. Newington Wonder.—A snap, short, prolific, long in bearing. Valuable for pickling or canning. Pkt., 10c; 25c.

2. Dwarf Horticultural.—A half bush variety; a superior sort for market gardeners. Pkt., 10c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.25.

2. Refugee or Thousand to One.—Very productive; extensively grown for pickling. Per pkt., 10c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.00.

3. Large White Kidney.—Excellent as a shell bean, green or ripe; seeds large, tender and delicate. Pkt., 10c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.00.

3. Large Red Kidney.—Very productive and a good market sort. Pkt., 10c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.00.

3. White Marrowfat.—Excellent for shelled, green, or dry; fine for baking. Pkt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c.

10 pkts of any above varieties, 65c.

BEANS.

(Pole or Running.)

2. King of the Garden Lima.—See page 5.

2. Challenger Lima.—See page 5.

1. Extra Early Lima.—See page 5.

2. Speckled Lima.—See page 5.

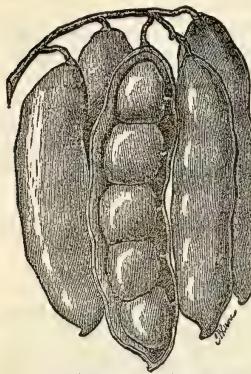
2. Red Lima.—See page 5.

2. Kentucky Wonder.—The most productive variety that we have ever known. Pods remarkably long, round and pulpy, covering the poles from top to bottom. We do not recommend it as a shell bean, but as a snap bean is a "Wonder," as every market gardener will find. Pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c.

2. Curious Pole.—This was sent to us as a cross between the Lima and the pole Horticultural, but that cannot be as these species never cross with each other. It is worth raising on its

BEANS—Continued.

own merits, as a large-podded, healthy, prolific variety. Pkt., 1oz.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 2oz.; pt., 35c.



DREER'S IMPROVED LIMA BEAN.—Very productive; of superior quality, and remain green in the pod a long time after maturing. This and the Challenger are so similar in appearance and habit of growth as to suggest a common origin. Both are equally good. Pkt., 1oz.; qt., 35c.; pk., \$2.50.

1. **Large White Lima.**—The well-known favorite summer and winter shell bean. Pkt., 1oz.; qt., 30c.; pk., \$2.00.

1. **Golden Cluster Wax.**—See page 5.

2. **Giant Wax.**—Used only, as a snap bean. Pods long, transparent, yellow, very tender and juicy. Pkt., 1oz.; qt., 40c.; pk., \$2.00.

2. **Indian Chief, or Algerian Wax.**—Remarkable for its fine, tender, succulent and richly colored pods, which are produced in greater abundance and continue fit for use longer than any other variety. Pkt., 1oz.; qt., 30c.; pk., \$2.00.

2. **Southern Prolific.**—Recommended as a very prolific variety of snap bean; said to mature in 70 days; very prolific and long bearing. Pkt., 1oz.; qt., 30c.

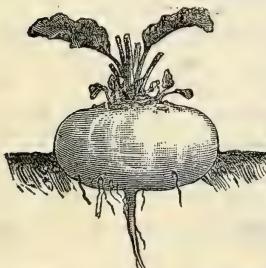
2. **Scarlet Runner.**—Very productive and ornamental. Pkt., 1oz.; qt., 35c.; pk., \$2.

2. **White Dutch Runner.**—Productive; excellent for baking or boiling—often called the butter bean. Pkt., 1oz.; qt., 30c.; pk., \$2.

2. **Horticultural Cranberry, or Wren's Egg.**—Pods striped with red, seeds oval, of medium size, light red and cream colored, speckled, very productive, used both in pod and shelled. Pkt., 1oz.; qt., 30c.; pk., \$2.

1. **Early Dutch Case Knife.**—This is one of the earliest and most prolific sorts, having long, flat pods, with white seeds, which are good green or dry. Pkt., 1oz.; qt., 30c.; pk., \$2.

BEET.



DARK RED EGYPTIAN TURNIP BEET.

1. **Early Bassano.**—Flesh white, with pink lines, very early. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.

1. **Early Blood Turnip.**—The standard early; blood-red; turnip-shaped; small top; very tender; good for early use and late keeping. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.

1. **Bastian's Early Blood Turnip.**—Has the earliness of the Bassano, but is of much darker color. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 60c.

1. **Yellow Turnip.**—A very early variety. About the same as Bassano, but is of a beautiful golden color. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.

2. **Long Blood Red.**—The common long winter variety; deep red; grows to a large size, mostly in ground; sweet, tender and keeps well. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.

Swiss Chard.—This variety of beet is cultivated for its leaf stalks, which are served up much like Asparagus, and for its leaves, cooked as Spinach. Cut often, new and more tender stalks will be produced. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

Mangel Wurzel & Sugar Beet for Cattle.

2. **Golden Tankard.**—See page 5.

2. **Orange County Colossal.**—See page 6.

2. **Webb's New Kinver Yellow Globe.**—A superior variety, growing quite free from roots, very uniform in shape, heavy and solid. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

2. **Long Red.**—A large variety, very productive; grown for stock. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 40c.

3. **Carter's Mammoth Long Red.**—A new variety, producing roots of mammoth size, very regular, and with small top; have been grown to weigh fifty pounds. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.

1. **Yellow Globe.**—A large, round, orange-colored variety, of excellent quality, good keeper, best for shallow soil. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 40c.

1. **Red Globe.**—Similar to the above, except in color. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 40c.

2. **Norbiton Giant.**—Fine, long, scarlet, very large, small top, grows well out of the ground; undoubtedly the best and largest cropper. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.

2. **Carter's Warden Orange Globe.**—A yellow globe, unequalled for firmness or quality; very productive, good shape. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 40c.

2. **White Sugar Beet.**—Attains a large size and is extensively grown for feeding; largely cultivated in France for the manufacture of sugar. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.

2. **Vilmorin's Improved White Sugar Beet.**—A greatly improved variety of the preceding. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

2. **Lane's Imperial Sugar Beet.**—An improved variety of the French Sugar Beet, obtained by careful selection in this country, and recommended as being harder, more productive and containing a greater percentage of sugar than the ordinary variety. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.

BROCCOLI.

1. **Early Purple Cape.**—Produces large, close heads, brownish purple color. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.

2. **Walcheren.**—Early, hardy, and closely resembling the Cauliflower. Pkt., 1oz.; oz., 50c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$2.

BORECOLE, or KALE.

Brown German Curled.—A favorite sort. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

Green Curled Scotch.—Very useful variety, growing about 18 inches high. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

Siberian (German Greens or Sprouts).—Used extensively by market gardeners. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 65c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

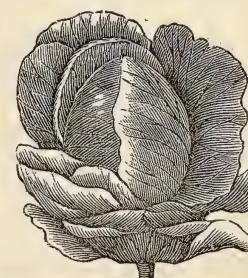
Improved Dwarf.—A variety of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.

CABBAGE.

1. **Early Etampes.**—See page 6.

2. **Deep-Head.**—See page 6.

1. **Peerless.**—See page 6.



EARLY YORK CABBAGE.

1. **Early York.**—An old and popular variety. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.

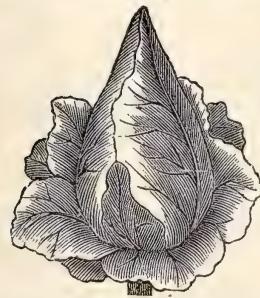
1. **True Jersey Wakefield.**—This is a favorite variety with the market gardeners in the vicinity of New York; it is early, of medium size, good quality and sure to head. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.; lb., \$2.50.

1. **Henderson's Early Summer.**—Highly recommended as the best large, early sort. Heads very solid and compact; keeps longer after heading without bursting open, than any other. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.; lb., \$2.50.

2. **Berkshire Beauty.**—A medium early flat-headed variety, of strong, sturdy growth, forming large solid heads, which are uniform in size, sweet, crisp and tender. A valuable kind for second early. Pkt., 1oz.; oz., 30c.

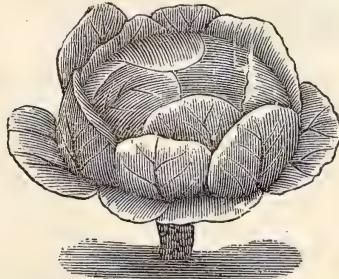
3. **Bismarck.**—An improvement on the Premium Flat Dutch, in producing a round and firm head, darker in color, sure to head, and of larger size than the common sort. Pkt., 1oz.; oz., 25c.

2. **Large French Oxheart.**—Comes in use after Early York. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.75.



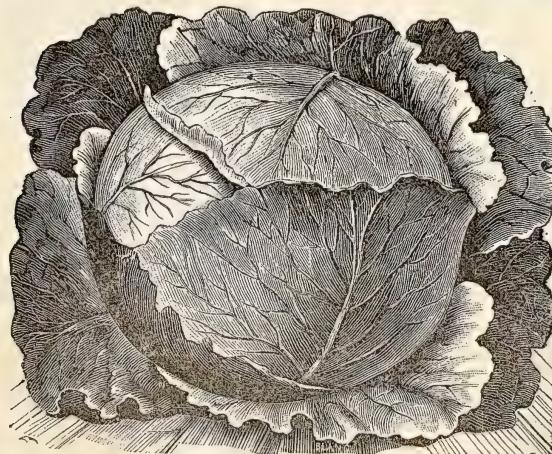
WINNINGSTADT CABBAGE, deners in the vicinity of New York. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.50.

2. Newark Flat Dutch.—An early variety, producing large, compact heads from ten to twelve pounds and upwards in weight, and of excellent quality. It is very fine grained, even and certain headers. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.; lb., \$3.



STONE MASON CABBAGE.

3. Stone Mason.—An improved variety of drum-head; head flat and solid; stem short; quality sweet, tender and rich. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.50.



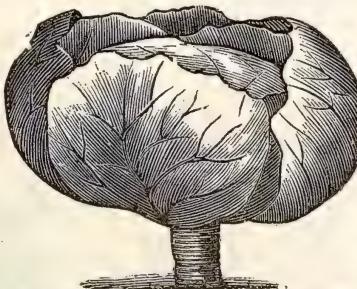
PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH CABBAGE.

3. Premium Flat Dutch.—A long growing variety; heads large, bluish green, round, solid, broad and flat on the top, and often tinted with red and brown; as a Winter variety it has no superior. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.75.

3. Large Late Drummond.—A well known Winter variety, producing very large and solid heads; not as fine grained as the preceding, but extensively grown for market and stock. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.75.

2. Fother's Improved Brunswick.—A second early, bearing large, flat, very solid heads, a sure header and good shipper, very popular throughout the Union. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.50.

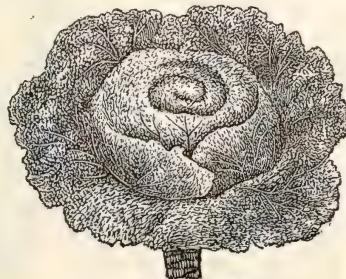
1. Early Flat Dutch.—A valuable early variety, largely grown by market gardeners in the vicinity of New York. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.50.



MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH DRUMHEAD CABBAGE.

4. Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead.—This is, without doubt, the largest variety of the cabbage family in the world; under high cultivation it is compact and hard; its size is indeed Mammoth, ranging from that of a half bushel measure up to that of two bushel basket, and even larger. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.

3. Improved American Savoy.—An improvement on the old Green Globe Savoy; very reliable for heading. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.; lb., \$2.25.



DRUMHEAD SAVOY CABBAGE.

3. Drumhead Savoy.—Heads large, round, compact yellowish at the centre and a little flattened; excellent for Winter. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.; lb., \$2.

1. Early Blood Red Erfurt.—Early, medium size, and very dark; excellent for market. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.; lb., \$3.50.

2. Red Dutch Favorite.—Sort for pickling. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.

3. Large Red Drumhead.—A very superior stock, forming remarkable solid heads, large and very dark colored. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.; lb., \$2.

CAULIFLOWER.

1. Brill's American Erfurt.—See page 6.

1. Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt.—See page 6.

1. Early Snowball.—See page 6.

3. Veitch's Autumn Giant.—This extremely valuable variety is distinct from any other. Leaves long and tapering; the habit of the plant robust, very upright and compact; the heads are magnificent, beautifully white, large and firm, and being thoroughly protected by the foliage, remain longer fit for use than any other. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50.

2. Half Early Paris.—One of the most popular varieties in cultivation, heads very white compact, of delicious flavor, sure to head, and good for an early or late variety. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.25.

3. Lenormand Short Stemmed.—Superior variety with fine, large, well-formed heads. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.25.

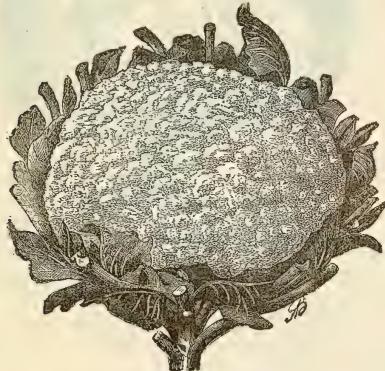
CARROT.

3. Carter's Gatepost.—See page 6.

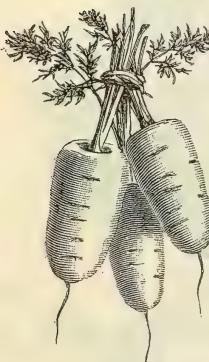
1. Earliest French Forcing.—A favorite little Car-

CARROT—Continued.

rot, prized not only on account of its extreme earliness, but superior flavor; best for forcing. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; 1lb., \$1.



EARLY SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER.



SHORT HORN CARROT.

CELERY.

2. **Golden Self Blanching.**—See page 6.

1. **White Plume.**—See page 6.

2. **Fern Leaf.**—See page 6.

1. **Heartwell.**—Grows to a very large size, stalks golden color, very crisp, perfectly solid. Market gardeners, try this variety. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 35c.

2. **Boston Market.**—Solid, tender and crisp; it is grown almost exclusively by Boston market gardeners. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; 1lb., \$1.75.

2. **Giant White Solid.**—This variety is commonly grown; clear, white, solid, crisp. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; 1lb., \$1.50.

2. **Dwarf White.**—The best dwarf variety. Very solid, crisp, and fine flavor. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; 1lb., \$1.50.

3. **Improved Turnip Rooted or Celeriac.** A variety of Celery having turnip shaped roots which may be cooked, sliced and used in vinegar, also in soups. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Seed.—For seasoning soup, etc. Oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; 1lb., 50c.



BOSTON MARKET CELERY.

1. **Golden Dwarf.**—This variety cannot be too highly praised, as it is without doubt the best variety in cultivation. It is a half dwarf variety, and when blanched the heart, which is full and large, is of a pure golden color. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

2. **La Plume Chestnut.**—This is a magnificent new half dwarf variety, having uncommonly large and solid leaf stalks, which possess a true chestnut flavor, which is greatly admired by all lovers of good celery. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 25c.

2. **London Red.**—Although not generally known, the red varieties are much superior to the white. They are generally of better flavor, more crisp, harder and keep better through the winter. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.

1. **Crawford's Half Dwarf.**—This variety is largely grown to supply the New York market. It is of medium growth, stiff, close habit, very large heart, remarkably solid, crisp, and juicy, and of fine walnut flavor. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; 1lb., \$1.50.

2. **Sandringham White Dwarf.**—Very solid and of fine flavor, an excellent variety. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; 1lb., \$1.75.

CORN, SWEET.

1. **Cory Extra Early.** See page 6.

2. **Orange County.** See page 6.

2. **Squanto in Sugar Corn.**—A fine variety of sugar corn about as early as Moore's Concord, the ears being same size. Its quality is of the best. Pkt., 10c.; qt., 25c.; pk., \$1.; bush., \$3.

1. **Marblehead Extra Early.**—This is very early variety. The ears are of a very good size and very sweet. Pkt., 10c.; qt., 25c.; pk., \$1.; bush., \$3.

2. **Amber Cream.**—This corn is the result of a series of experiments by cross fertilization between Moore's Concord and Briggs' Early. Stalks strong and vigorous, growing from 7 to 8 feet high; ears from 12 to 16 rows; color, when fit for table, white and handsome, and of very superior quality. Pkt., 10c.; qt., 25c.; pk., \$1.; bush., \$3.

2. **Peerless.**—Surpasses all other varieties in cultivation for tenderness and sweetness. Second early, and strong and vigorous growth. Kernels very large. Pkt., 10c.; qt., 25c.

3. **Egyptian, or Washington Market.**—Very late ears from 12 to 15 rows, a superior variety for canning. Pkt., 10c.; qt., 25c.; pk., \$1.; bush., \$3.

1. **Early Narragansett.**—One of the earliest. Kernels very large; ears large in diameter, and of medium length. Pkt., 10c.; qt., 25c.; pk., \$1.; bush., \$3.50.

1. **Early Minnesota.**—The earliest of size suitable for market; usually two good ears to each stalk, very sweet quality, yields abundantly. Pkt., 10c.; qt., 20c.; pk., \$1.00.; bush., \$3.00.

2. **Crosby's Extra Early Sugar.**—The ears are rather short, averaging 12 to 16 rows; rich, sugar flavor, very productive. Pkt., 10c.; qt., 20c.; pk., \$1.00.; bush., \$3.00.

2. **Moore's Early Concord.**—One of the largest early varieties; from 12 to 20 rows; remarkably handsome; very desirable for market or family use. Pkt., 10c.; qt., 20c.; pk., \$1.00.; bush., \$3.00.

2. **Triumph.**—A valuable acquisition. Is the earliest of all the large varieties and unsurpassed for its richness, sweetness and delicacy of flavor; productiveness, size of ears and white appearance when cooked. Pkt., 10c.; qt., 20c.; pk., \$1.00.; bush., \$3.50.

3. **Black Mexican.**—Very sweet, tender and delicious. Pkt., 10c.; qt., 25c.; pk., \$1.25.

3. **Mammoth.**—The largest variety and late; very productive and fine flavored. Per pkt., 10c.; qt., 20c.; pk., \$1.00.; bush., \$3.00.

3. **Stowell's Evergreen.**—The latest and said to be the sweetest variety; one stalk will produce three to five ears, some of which will keep green until frost comes. Per pkt., 10c.; qt., 20c.; pk., \$1.00.; bush., \$3.00.

White Pop.—This is a well known variety, and the best for parching. Pkt., 10c.; qt., 30c.

FIELD CORN.

(See general list of farm seed.)

BROOM CORN.

Improved Evergreen—Claimed to be superior to any variety grown; medium height, brush straight, fine, good length, and free from curls; keeps its bright green color until frost. Pkt., 10c.; qt., 30c.

CORN SALID, or FETTICUS.

Large Seeded.—Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; 1lb., 60c.

CHICORY.

Large Coffee-Rooted.—Use as a substitute for coffee. Per pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; 1lb., 60c.

CRESS, or PEPPERGRASS.

Extensively used as a small salad; sow early in spring, very thick in shallow drills.

Extra Curled.—Fine; may be cut more than once. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Water.—An aquatic variety. Seed should be sown on the edges of streams. Pkt., 10c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

CUCUMBER.

2. Nichols Medium Green.—Seed Page 6.

2. Peerless.—See page 6.

2. Tailby's Hybrid.—As prolific as the White Spine, it grows to a large size, and is one of the best varieties for market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

1. Extra Early Russian.—The earliest in cultivation, bearing at least ten days before the Early Cluster, but is smaller and shorter, being only about three inches long when fit for use. It makes very small pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

1. Early Green Cluster.—Grows in clusters, early and productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

1. Improved Early White Spine.—The best sort for the table. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

2. Boston Pickling.—A medium long variety. The standard in the Boston market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

2. White German.—This is an enormously large, handsome cucumber of a creamy white color, peculiarly clear and strong. It surpasses most of the foreign varieties in vigor and productiveness. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.



EXTRA EARLY RUSSIAN CUCUMBER.

2. Green Prolific.—This variety is the best for pickles. With good care an acre will produce 200,000 and more pickles; should be in every garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 65c.

2. Long Green Prickly.—An excellent variety, a good bearer, about a foot in length, firm and crisp, making a beautiful pickle. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

Russian Nested.—A native of Ukraine country, and very prolific; surpasses all others in hardness; middle size; flesh white, and the skin is covered with a pretty brown network which imparts to the fruit a peculiar as well as a handsome appearance. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

EARLY GREEN CLUSTER CUCUMBER.



IMPROVED EARLY WHITE SPINE CUCUMBER.

English frame varieties of Cucumbers.

Marquis of Lorne.

A highly esteemed variety, of handsome form, average length from 30 to 36 inches. The best show variety. Pkt., 25c.



GREEN PROLIFIC CUCUMBER.



LONG GREEN PRICKLY CUCUMBER.

General Grant.—A fine variety earlier for forcing or for culture in the open ground. Very crisp, tender, and good shape. Pkt., 25c.

Rollison's Telegraph.—Very prolific; early, crisp, and of superior quality. Pkt., 25c.

Serpent or Snake.—The French say that "this variety is good for vinegar pickling." It is remarkable for its curious form, the fruit being elongated and flexuous. Pkt., 20c.

EGG PLANT.

1. Early Dwarf Purple.—A very early variety; fruit small, round, and of good flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00.

1. Early Long Purple.—Early, hardy, and productive; excellent for table; easy culture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.50.

2. Black Pekin.—The fruit of this handsome variety is jet black, round in form and very solid. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$7.00.

2. New York Improved Purple.—One of the largest and best varieties; of a dark purple color; fine quality; grown extensively. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

ENDIVE.

Green Curled.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.

Moss Curled.—Fine for garnishing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.

KOHL-RABI, or TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE.

Early White Vienna.—Fine early sort; excellent table variety. Pkt. 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.

ROLLISON'S TELEGRAPH CUCUMBER.



NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE EGG PLANT.

LEEK.

Broad London Flag.—A large and strong plant with broad leaves, growing only on two sides. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.

Large American Flag.—A favorite variety with market gardeners, of strong and vigorous growth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1; lb., \$3.

LETTUCE.

2. Deacon.—See page 6.

3. Henderson New York.—See page 6.

2. New Oak Loaf.—See page 6.

2. Golden Heart.—See page 6.

3. Orange County Butter.—See page 7.

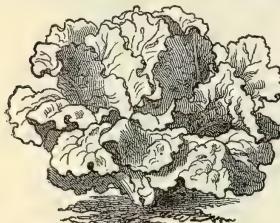
3. Sugar Loaf.—See page 7.

LETTUCE—Continued.

2. **Golden Spotted.**—See page 6.

1. **Black Seeded Simpson.**—Like the ordinary curled Simpson, it does not properly form a head, but a compact mass of leaves, but differs from it in being much lighter colored; stands the heat well, and grows double the size of Curled Simpson. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c.

3. **All-the-Year-Round.**—Very hard, crisp eating and compact. May be sown for succession all the year round. Does not tend to seed. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; qr. lb., 40c.



EARLY CURLED SIMPSON LETTUCE.

—Heads early; blanches naturally; rich and tender. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; qr. lb., 40c.

2. **Green Fringed.**—A very ornamental variety, but not as good for table use as some other varieties. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.

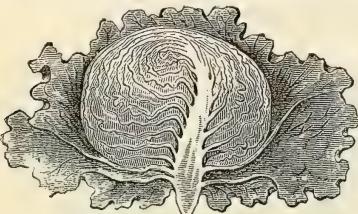
2. **Stone-Head Golden Yellow.**—A new variety from Germany. As early as the White Tennis Ball, with larger heads; quality first-class. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.

2. **Salamander.**—This is one of the best varieties for summer use, forming good sized compact heads; color light green outside and white inside. Its great quality, however, is that it will withstand drought and heat, and remain longer in head than any other variety. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c.

2. **Bos on Market.**—The best for cold frames. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.

2. **Boston Curled.**—A variety of great beauty, and of superior quality. The elegant frilling of the leaves and fine form make it very attractive. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c.

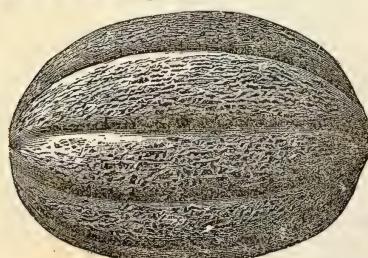
3. **Hanson.**—Heads very large, solid, tender, crisp, of fine flavor; heads often weigh from two to three pounds each, and measure to outer leaves from fifteen to twenty inches in diameter. Heads up well in dry weather. Best variety for family use. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; qr. lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.



HANSON LETTUCE.

Paris White Cos.—Tender and crisp. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; qr. lb., 50c.

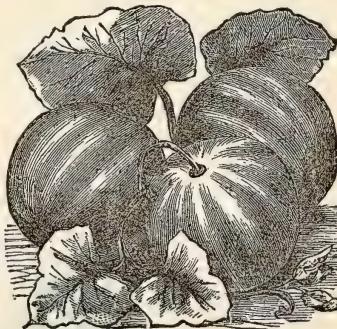
MELON. MUSK.

2. **Burpee's Champion Market.**—See page 7.2. **Bird's Cantalope.**—See page 7.

BAY VIEW MUSK MELON.

2. **Bay View.**—This is said to be the largest, most prolific and best-flavored cantalope in cultivation. With ordinary cultiva-

tion, it will grow from ten to fifteen pounds in weight, while in quality and flavor it is peculiarly luscious and sweet. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; qr. lb., 30c.



SURPRISE MUSK MELON.

1. **Surprise.**—This new variety has a thin, cream-colored skin, thick netted. The flesh is of a deep salmon color, and very thick. The shape of the melon is round, resembling the Nutmeg; it is early and prolific. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; qr. lb., 30c.

2. **Baltimore.**—See page 7.1. **Golden Gem.**—See page 7.1. **Banana.**—See page 7.2. **Montreal.**—See page 7.

1. **New White Japan.**—A variety from Japan, sweet, thin-skinned and early. Color of fruit cream white, flesh thick, size medium, and nearly round. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; qr. lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.00.

2. **Improved Cantelope.**—A very early, large, round sort; first rate for market. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; qr. lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.

1. **Ward's Nectar.**—Editors of *Hearth and Home* state: "Ward's Nectar, in point of sweetness and flavor, was the best of the several varieties tested." Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; qr. lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

1. **Green Citron.**—A handsome roundish fruit, flattened at the ends and roughly netted all over; flesh thick, green, sweet and highly flavored. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; qr. lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

2. **Skillman's Fine Netted.**—A small, rough netted variety; flesh green, very thick, firm, sugary, most delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; qr. lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

2. **Nutmeg.**—Well-known and excellent. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; qr. lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

1. **Sill's Hybrid.**—Salmon color, flesh rich, sweet and delicious; no garden should be without it. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; qr. lb., 50c.

2. **Cassaba.**—A Musk Melon of extraordinary size and delicious flavor; weight from twelve to fifteen pounds. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; qr. lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

3. **Hackensack.**—The most popular variety of Musk Melon grown by market gardeners in this vicinity. It attains a large size, round in shape, flattened at the ends, is of the most delicious flavor, and wonderfully productive. It somewhat resembles the Green Citron, on which, however, it is decided improvement. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; qr. lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.

MELON. WATER.

3. **Florida Favorite.**—See page 7.3. **Kolb's Gem.**—See page 7.3. **Iron Clad.**—See page 7.3. **Jordan Gray.**—See page 7.1. **Boss.**—See page 7.

3. **82-Pound Cuban Queen.**—This new melon, is one of the largest and finest varieties in the world; great productiveness, enormous size, handsome appearance, solidity, thin rind, and crisp, sugary flesh. Shape varies from oblong to oval. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.

1. **Vick's Early.**—Long, smooth, rather small, flesh bright pink, solid, sweet. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.

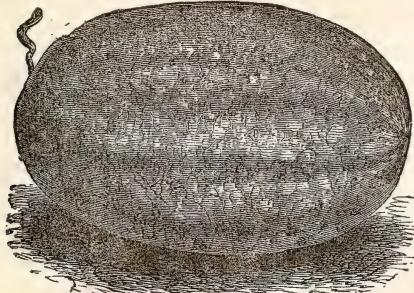
2. **Golden-Fleshed.**—The flesh of this melon is a rich honey color and the flavor sweet and rich. Slices alternating with those of the scarlet-fleshed variety make a pleasing show on the table. Shape nearly round; size above the average. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.

2. **Peerless.**—A very fine variety, of medium size, thin crisp light mottled green, flesh bright scarlet, solid in center, melting, and sweet as honey. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; qr. lb., 25c.; lb., 80c.

1. **Ice Cream.**—(True, white seed)—An early melon of superior quality. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; qr. lb., 25c.; lb., 80c.

MELON, WATER—Continued.

1. Phinney's.—This is one of the best early varieties. Red-fleshed, early and excellent. Those who could not succeed with other kinds of water-melons have succeeded well with this. It stands transportation remarkably well. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; qr. lb., 20c.; lb., 75c.



PHINNEY'S WATER-MELON.

1. Mountain Sweet.—Leading market sort. Flesh scarlet, solid, sweet and delicious. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; qr. lb., 20c.; lb., 75c.

2. Mountain Sprout.—Long, striped, scarlet flesh; one of the very best. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; qr. lb., 20c.; lb., 75c.

2. Black Spanish.—Oblong, very dark green with scarlet flesh; very thin rind, rich sugary flavor. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; qr. lb., 20c.; lb., 75c.

3. Gipsy.—A very superior variety; flesh scarlet, very solid, rind thin, delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; qr. lb., 20c.; lb., 75c.

3. Bayard Taylor.—Very large foreign sort, matures well in this country. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; qr. lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.00.

4. Rattlesnake.—This is the long, large, mottled green water melon of commerce, making up the great bulk of melons sent from the South into the markets of the North. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; qr. lb., 25c.; lb., 85c.

2. New Orange.—Improved in size; the rind will peel like an orange when fully ripe. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; qr. lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.

CITRON MELON.

Citron.—For preserves; very hardy and productive. Pkt. 5c.; oz., 10c.; qr. lb., 25c.; lb., 50c.

Colorado Preserving.—A very fine improvement over the old red-seeded citron for preserves. This variety has light-green colored seeds; is immensely productive, having produced fifty-five fine melons—weighing from fifteen to forty-five pounds each—from a single vine. The flesh is very firm and solid, and contains but few seeds. Its quality is the very finest, making clear and nearly transparent preserves, which are delicious. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 25c.; lb., 50c.

MUSTARD.

Black or Brown.—Strong. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; qr. lb., 15c.; lb., 30c.

White.—Best for salad or culinary purposes. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; qr. lb., 15c.; lb., 30c.

NASTURTIUM.

Tall.—Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; qr. lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

Dwarf.—Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; qr. lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.50.

OKRA, or GUMBO.

Long Green.—Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; qr. lb., 25c.; lb., 80c.

Improved Dwarf.—Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; qr. lb., 25c.; lb., 80c.

ONION.

1. Extra Early Pearl.—See page 7.

2. Mohawk Giant.—See page 7.

2. Silver King.—See page 7.

2. White Globe.—Form nearly globular, skin white, pleasant flavor, keeps well; it is an excellent variety. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; qr. lb., \$1; lb., \$3.50.

2. White Portugal.—A mild and desirable Summer variety; grows to a good size. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 20c.; qr. lb., \$1; lb., \$3.50.

2. Danvers Yellow Globe.—Form globular; ripens early and well; is very productive and of excellent quality; long keeper. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; qr. lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.25.

1. Orange County Extra Early Red Globe.—One of the earliest, most productive and handsome of all red varieties. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 25c.; qr. lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.50.

1. Extra Early Red, or First Early.—It resembles the large Red Wethersfield in shape and color, but is nearly 2 weeks earlier. Very productive. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; qr. lb., 70c.; lb., \$2.25.

2. Large Red Wethersfield.—Grows to large size, deep red, thick, pleasant flavor. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; qr. lb., 65c.; lb., \$2.

2. Large Red Globe.—Similar to the Large Red in color and flavor, but quite distinct in form, being nearly globular. Pkt. 5c.; oz., 25c.; qr. lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.25.

ORANGE COUNTY EARLY RED GLOBE ONION
(New Italian Onions.)

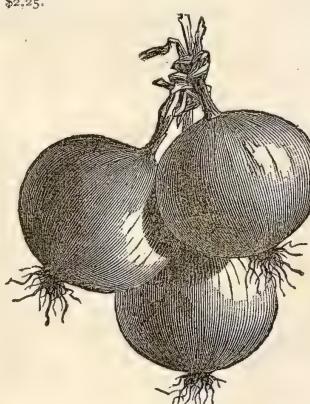
3. Giant Recoa.—This is a mammoth onion sent out by one of the English seed firms. To get the fullest development of size it should be grown for sets the first season, then stored to be planted for a second season's growth. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; qr. lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.25.

3. Marzagole.—A beautiful silvery white-skinned variety, grows to large size, early and a capital keeper. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; qr. lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.25.

1. New Queen.—This is the earliest variety grown, of quick growth and remarkable keeping qualities. It does not grow to a very large size; is of excellent mild flavor; the best variety for pickling. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; qr. lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.50.

3. Large Italian Red Tri-Poli.—Have been grown to weigh $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; red skin, flat, exceedingly mild and fine flavor. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 25c.; qr. lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.25.

WHITE PORTUGAL ONION.



DANVERS YELLOW GLOBE ONION.

Onion Sets (Add 15c. per quart for postage.)
Per bush.

Onion sets—Yellow,	Per Qt.	Peck.	Market Price.
	25c.	\$1.50	
Onion set—White,	30c.	1.75	
Top and bottom onion,	25c.	2.00	
Potato onion, multipl.,	25c.	1.50	

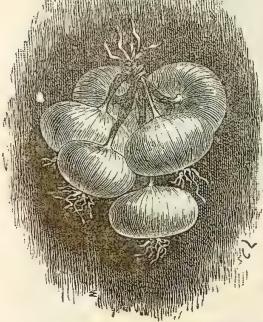
Above prices subject to variation.

PARSLEY.

Double Curled.—This is the best curled parsley for garnishing purposes. Pkt., 5c.; oz.; 10c.; qr. lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

Plain.—Leaves dark green, plain; longer than the Curled and better flavored for seasoning. Pkt., 5c.; oz.; 10c.; qr. lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.

Fern Leaved.—A most beautiful thing. Valuable as a decorative plant. Resembles a beautiful moss. Pkt., 5c.; oz.; 10c.; qr. lb., 20c.; lb., \$1.



LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD ONION.

PARSNIP.

Long Smooth, or Hollow Crown.—Roots long, white, smooth, free from side roots, tender, sugary, excellent flavor; keeps well through the Winter. Pkt., 5c.; oz.; 10c.; qr. lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

Student.—A new variety of delicious flavor; a great acquisition. Pkt., 5c.; oz.; 10c.; qr. lb., 20c.; lb., 65c.

PEPPER.

Ruby King.—See page 8.

Golden Dawn.—See page 7.

Oxheart.—Medium size, heart shape, very productive and piquant; excellent for pickling. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 40c.

Cranberry.—An interesting variety; fruit resembles in appearance the Cranberry. One of the best pickling sorts. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 30c.

Spanish Monstrous.—This variety is of cylindrical form, six inches long, from two to three in diameter; when ripe, the fruit is of a beautiful coral red, sweet and thick fleshed, an excellent variety for pickling, stuffed like mangoes. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 30c.; qr. lb., \$1.25.

Sweet Mountain, or Mammoth.—Very large; excellent variety for mangoes. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; qr. lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.25.

Sweet Spanish.—One of the largest as well as one of the earliest; flesh sweet, mild, and pleasant; used for salads and pickling. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; qr. lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.25.

Squash, or Flat.—This variety is generally planted for family use; large and thick flesh. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; qr. lb., 90c.; lb., \$2.25.

Cayenne.—The pods of this variety are cone-shaped, coral red when ripe, intensely acid and furnish the cayenne pepper of commerce. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 30c.; qr. lb., 80c.; lb., \$2.50.

Long Yellow.—Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; qr. lb., 80c.; lb., \$2.25.

PEAS.

Those marked with a star (*) are wrinkled varieties, the sweetest of all; but as they are liable to rot, need to be planted thicker than the round sorts.

Very Dwarf.—These very low varieties require no staking.

1. *Bliss' American Wonder.—It is one of the earliest wrinkled Peas in cultivation, and a superior cropper, bearing larger pods than the other early sorts, and having from six to nine peas in a pod. The vines are from ten to twelve inches high, and of robust habit. Pkt., 10c.; pt., 20c.; qt., 30c.; pk., \$2.; bu., \$6.

1. *Carter's Extra Early Premium Gem.—A new and extremely valuable early dwarf pea; height, 1 foot; very productive. Pkt., 10c.; qt., 25c.; pt., \$1.25.; bu., \$4.50.

2. *McLean's Little Gem.—A superior dwarf, green, wrinkled variety. Pkt., 10c.; qt., 20c.; pk., \$1.25.; bu., \$4.25.

1. Tom Thumb.—Very dwarf, not exceeding nine inches in height; very early. Pkt., 10c.; qt., 25c.; pk., \$1.50.; bu., \$5.

1. McLean's Blue Peter.—An improvement on the Little Gem. Pkt., 10c.; qt., 25c.; pk., \$1.50.; bu., \$5.

Half Dwarf Varieties.

1. Orange County Early Morning Star.—See page 8.

1. Cleveland's Alaska.—See page 8.

2. *Edinburgh Beauty.—See page 8.

Cleveland's Rural New Yorker.—See page 8.

2. *Bliss' Abundance.—See page 8.

3. *Bliss' Everbearing.—See page 8.

2. *Stratagem.—See page 8.

2. *Dwarf Champion.—See page 8.

2. *Pride of the Market.—See page 8.

William I.—It is about one-third larger than the Philadelphia Extra Early, and about five days later. Pkt., 10c.; qt., 25c.; pk., \$1.25.

Cornish's Early.—This is unsurpassed in productivity and freedom from runners. Height about 2 feet, quality excellent, and the crop can be gathered in two pickings. Pkt., 10c.; qt., 25c.; pk., \$1.25.; bu., \$4.

2. *Day's Early Sunrise.—One of the earliest marrow peas. It is a white wrinkled marrow, very large and fine flavor; height, 2½ to 3 feet; large and well filled; are produced in pairs. Pkt., 10c.; pt., 20c.; qt., 35c.

1. *Laxton's Alpha Extra Early.—The best early wrinkled market pea. In yield it probably surpasses any of the early sorts. Pkt., 10c.; qt., 25c.; pk., \$1.25.; bu., \$4.50.

1. Carter's First Crop.—This is a very early variety, but a weak grower. Pkt., 10c.; qt., 20c.; bu., \$3.50.

1. Improved Early Dan O'Rourke.—One of the earliest. Pkt., 10c.; qt., 20c.; pk., \$1.; bu., \$3.50.

1. Kentish Invicta.—A round blue pea, with straight, handsome, well filled pods; early as Daniel O'Rourke. Pkt., 10c.; qt., 20c.; pk., \$1.25.; bu., \$4.

1. Philadelphia Extra Early.—Favorite market variety in Southern States. Pkt., 10c.; qt., 20c.; pk., \$1.25.; bu., \$4.

2. McLean's Advancer.—A wrinkled pea; about a fortnight earlier than Champion of England, equal to it in quality, fully as productive, while it grows but two-thirds as high. Pkt., 10c.; qt., 20c.; pk., \$1.25.; bu., \$4.50.

2. Blue Imperial.—A good bearer, and of fine flavor. Pkt., 10c.; qt., 20c.; pk., \$1.25.; bu., \$4.

3. Yorkshire Hero.—A splendid wrinkled marrow, of branching habit, and an abundant bearer. Pkt., 10c.; qt., 25c.; pk., \$1.50.; bu., \$5.00.

Small varieties; all need bushing.

3. *Champion of England.—One of the best and most popular peas in cultivation. Pkt., 10c.; qt., 20c.; pk., \$1.25.; bu., \$4.

3. *Carter's Telephone.—It is very heavy bearer, having immense double pods full of large peas of splendid flavor. Pkt., 10c.; qt., 20c.; pk., \$1.50.; bu., \$5.

3. *Culverwell's Telegraph.—This pea is a cross between Veitch's Perfection and Laxton's Prolific. Second early, of robust habit; very productive, and of deep green color when cooked. Pkt., 10c.; qt., 20c.

3. Dwarf Sugar.—Edible pods; a fine flavored variety; can be used in the green state like string beans; two and a half feet. Pkt., 10c.; qt., 20c.; pk., \$3.00.

3. Black-Eyed Marrowfat.—An old favorite; large podded; prolific; capital for market. Three to four feet. Pkt., 10c.; qt., 20c.; pk., \$1.25.; bu., \$2.50.

2. Royal Dwarf Marrowfat.—Not so tall as Large White Marrowfat; earlier than Champion of England. Pkt., 10c.; qt., 20c.; pk., \$1.; bu., \$3.

3. Large White Marrowfat.—A standard late sort. Pkt., 10c.; qt., 20c.; pk., \$2.50.; bu., \$2.75.

PUMPKIN.

Golden Yellow Mammoth.—See page 8.

Mammoth Potiron.—See page 8.

Gray Boulogne.—See page 8.

Etampes Mammoth Red.—See page 8.

Jumbo.—See page 8.

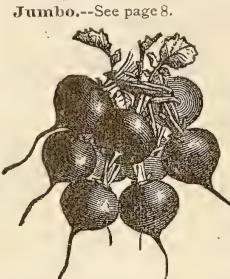
Tennessee Sweet Potatoes.—See page 9.

Large Cheese.—Medium size, best for pies. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 10c.; qr. lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.

Cashaw.—Similar in many respects to the Crook Neck Winter squash. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 10c.; qr. lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

Connecticut Field.—Large; best for stock. (Per bushel, \$3.00.) Pkt., 10c.; oz., 10c.; qr. lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

Mammoth.—Often weigh one hundred and fifty pounds. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 20c.; qr. lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.



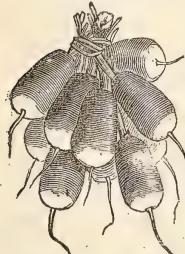
SCARLET TURNIP RADISH.

Read the Description of Our New Field Corn.

RADISH.

(All French seed.)

1. **Early Scarlet Turnip.**--Very early and fine flavor. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 1oc.; qr. lb., 2oc.; lb., 60.
 1. **Extra Early Deep Scarlet.**--See page 9.
 1. **Olive Shape, Violet, White Tip.**--See page 9.



FRENCH BREAKFAST.

1. **White Turnip.**--Like Scarlet Turnip, except in color, which is a pure white. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 1oc.; qr. lb., 2oc.; lb., 60.

3. **Golden Yellow Summer.**--See page 9.

2. **Brecker's Cartier.**--See page 9.

1. **Olive Shape, Scarlet.**--See page 9.

1. **French Breakfast.**--A quick growing variety, oval form, color scarlet, tipped with white, fine flavored. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 1oc.; qr. lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

1. **Early Short Top Long Scarlet.**--This is the standard sort grown in private gardens and market. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 1oc.; qr. lb., 2oc.; lb., 60c.

1. **Vilmorin, Long White Vienna.**--See page 9.

2. **Half Long Deep Scarlet.**--See page 9.

2. **Long White Nipples.**--Flesh white, crisp and mild. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 1oc.; qr. lb., 2oc.; lb., 65c.

2. **Long Salmon.**--Similar to Long Scarlet, but salmon color. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 1oc.; qr. lb., 2oc.; lb., 65c.

3. **Yellow Turnip.**--Excellent Summer variety: grows large. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 1oc.; qr. lb., 2oc.; lb., 60c.

4. **Rose China Winter.**--Bright rose color; flesh firm and piquant; excellent for winter use. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 1oc.; qr. lb., 2oc.; lb., 80c.

4. **Black Spanish.**--One of the hardest and best for winter use. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 1oc.; qr. lb., 25c.; lb., 65c.

5. **California Mammoth White.**--A giant white fleshed fall radish of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 1oc.; qr. lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.50.

SALSIFY.

Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster.--This is the ordinary variety. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 1oc.; qr. lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

Scorzonera, or Black Salsify.--Culture the same as for the above. Pkt., 1oc.; oz., 25c.; qr. lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.

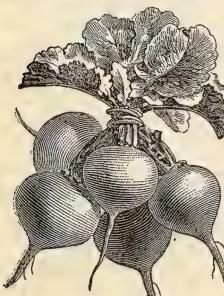
SPINACH.

Long Standing.--See page 9.

Savoy Leaf, New.--See page 9.

Round or Summer.--Leaves large, thick and fleshy, rounded at the ends; a little crimped. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 1oc.; qr. lb., 15c.; lb., 30c.

Prickly or Fall.--Pkt., 5c.; oz., 1oc.; qr. lb., 15c.; lb.



GOLDEN YELLOW SUMMER.

Extra Large Round Leaf.--Pkt.; 5c.; oz., 1oc.; qr. lb., 10c.; lb., 50c.

New Zealand.--Produces leaves in great abundance throughout the summer. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; qr. lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

SQUASH.

2. **Red China.**--See page 9.

3. **Brazilian Sugar.**--See page 9.

3. **Olive.**--See page 9.

2. **White Pineapple.**--See page 9.

2. **Perfect Gem.**--See page 9.

Cocoanut.--Very productive and fine quality: color light creamy yellow, while the bottom is a rich green, making a very handsome appearance. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.

Essex Hybrid or Hardshell Turban.--A cross between the American Turban and Hubbard, having the shape of the former, and shell of the latter: earlier than either; flesh fine grained, thick, sweet, and rich colored, good flavor, large and productive. Pkt., 1oc.; oz., 30c.; 1-4lb., 50c.

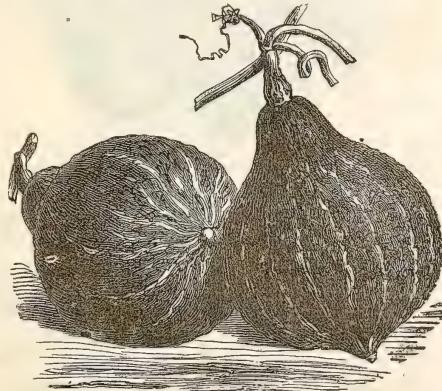
Bergen Squash.--This is one of the finest varieties of crook neck squash, flavor very sweet and very prolific, one of the best for pies. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; 1-4lb., 50c.

1. Early Yellow Bush Scalloped.--An early, flat scallop shape: color yellow, fine grained. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 1oc.; qr. lb., 20c.

1. Early White Bush.--Similar to above, except in color. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 1oc.; qr. lb., 20c.; lb., 75c.

Early Bush Summer Crookneck.--The richest and best for summer; very early and productive. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 1oc.; qr. lb., 20c.; lb., 75c.

2. Boston Marrow.--A standard fall squash. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; qr. lb., 25c.; lb., \$1.80.



HUBBARD SQUASH.

3. Hubbard.--The best winter squash known. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 1oc.; qr. lb., 40c.; lb., \$2.

4. Butman.--A variety having the shape and productiveness of the Hubbard, and claimed to be superior in quality: of thick shell and thick meat: remarkably dry, sweet and delicious. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 1oc.; qr. lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.25.

4. Orange County Mammoth.--Very large; often attaining the weight of three hundred pounds: excellent for pies or stock. Pkt., 1oc.; oz., 30c.; qr. lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.50.

2. Turban, or Turk's Cap.--Decidedly the best of all fall squashes. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 1oc.; qr. lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.25.

3. Marplehead.--This variety has a shell of more flinty hardness than the Hubbard: the flesh is of a lighter color than the Hubbard. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 1oc.; qr. lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.

TOMATOES.

3. **Mikado.**--See page 10.

2. **Scovell's Hybrid.**--See page 10.

1. **Fulton Market.**--See page 10.

2. **Livingston's Beauty.**--See page 10.

3. **Belle.**--See page 10.

2. **Cardinal.**--See page 10.

2. **Livingston Favorite.**--See page 10.

1. **Jones' Early Hybrid.**--See page 10.

2. **Jones' XXX.**--See page 10.

1. Climax.--This tomato is of a deep rich red color, smooth and perfect in shape with no green core and few seeds. It is of good size, averaging much larger than the Acme, ripening at the

TOMATOES.—Continued.

same time: never cracks, and is entirely free from rot: altogether very desirable for market gardeners, being a splendid keeper. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.

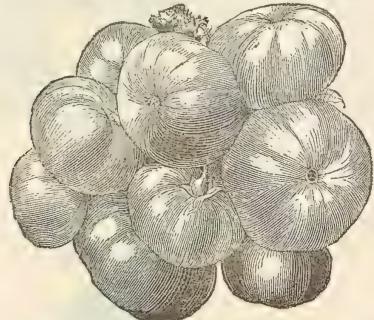
1. Acme.—This is a very early and handsome variety; medium size, perfectly smooth, very prolific and solid; color red with purplish tinge. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; qr. lb., 65c.; lb., \$2.

2. Island Beauty (or Queen).—A cross between the Canada Victor and Trophy. It resembles the latter, but is smoother and ripens better around the stem; fruit large; color deep crimson; quality very fine. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; qr. lb., 75c.

3. Paragon.—Similar in many respects to the Acme, but is later and of a bright crimson color. More desirable for the market than the Acme. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; qr. lb., 65c.; lb., \$2.

1. Mayflower.—Ripening but a few days later than the Little Gem, averaging one-third larger in size than the Acme. Bright red color, and ripens evenly around the stem. Flesh solid and flavor rich. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; qr. lb., 70c.; lb., \$2.25.

1. Livingston's Perfection.—This fine tomato was introduced by Mr. Livingston, the introducer of the Acme and Paragon. Mr. Livingston claims that the Perfection is far ahead of the Acme or Paragon. It is larger than the Acme in size. Color blood red. It is earlier than the Canada Victor, perfectly smooth and very solid. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; qr. lb., 65c.; lb., \$2.



LIVINGSTON'S PERFECTION TOMATO.

1. Alpha.—This tomato, tested side by side with many other varieties, proved *decidedly ahead of all in ripening*. From seed sown in hot-bed April 12th, they ripened fruit July 16th, only 94 days: 120 bushels were picked from 320 plants in field culture, before Sept. 1st, 75 bushels of them before Aug. 10th. Of bright red color, and in quality they are superior to most other *extra early* varieties. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 30c.; qr. lb., 65c.; lb., \$1.

1. Canada Victor.—Very early, large size, symmetrical and handsome. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; qr. lb., 65c.; lb., \$2.

1. General Grant.—This is an excellent market and family variety, very early, fruit smooth. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; qr. lb., 65c.; lb., \$2.

1. The Conqueror.—One of the earliest, fruit of good size, very uniform in size and shape. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; qr. lb., 65c.; lb., \$2.

3. Trophy.—The leading variety for general cultivation, and when properly grown will give satisfaction. The seed we offer is carefully selected from pure stock. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; qr. lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.50.

3. Golden Trophy.—A sprout from the well known Trophy, with fruit of a light yellow color, of agreeable flavor. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; qr. lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.50.

3. Fiji Island.—Fruit large; light red. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; qr. lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.

3. Hathaway's Excelsior.—Early, good size, smooth. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; qr. lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.

2. Large Yellow.—Pkt., 5c.

2. White Apple.—Ornamental. Pkt., 5c.

1. Little Gem.—Very early. Pkt., 5c.

2. Pear Shape.—For pickling whole. Pkt., 5c.

2. Red Cherry.—For pickling whole. Pkt., 5c.

TURNIP.

1. Extra Early Milan.—See page 10.

1. Snow Olive Shape.—See page 10.

2. Purple Top White Globe.—See page 10.

1. White Egg.—See page 10.

1. Vilmorin Early Purple-Top Munich.—The earliest variety in cultivation, forms six inches in diameter within three months after sowing. It grows entirely above ground; is very productive; skin smooth, white below ground and with a red top. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; qr. lb., 20c.; lb., 65c.

1. Early Flat Dutch.—Medium size, juicy and excellent. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; qr. lb., 20c.; lb., 65c.

2. Robertson's Golden Ball.—One of the best for richness of flavor and quickness of growth. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; qr. lb., 20c.; lb., 65c.

1. Red-Top Strap Leaf.—Fine, sweet, rapid grower; very early and productive. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; qr. lb., 15c.; lb., 50c.

2. White Globe.—Grows to a large size and is better adapted to field culture than for the garden. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; qr. lb., 15c.; lb., 50c.

2. Yellow Stone.—Early, good size, smooth, fine flavored. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; qr. lb., 20c.; lb., 65c.

2. Yellow Aberdeen.—An old and esteemed variety. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; qr. lb., 20c.; lb., 65c.

2. Long White or Cow Horn.—A superior variety, very productive and of good quality. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; qr. lb., 20c.; lb., 65c.

3. Sweet German.—Large, sweet, excellent; a first-rate keeper. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; qr. lb., 25c.; lb., 80c.

3. Webb's Imperial Swede.—Said by the introducers to be "the hardest, handsomest, heaviest cropping, and most nutritious variety yet introduced." Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; qr. lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.

3. Skirving's Purple-Top Rutabaga.—A standard field variety for stock, and fine for family use. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; qr. lb., 20c.; lb., 65c.

3. American Purple-Top Rutabaga.—Vastly improved very superior. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; qr. lb., 20c.; lb., 65c.

HERBS.

Anise., pkt., 5c. **Coriander.**, pkt., 5c. **Caraway.**, pkt., 5c. **French Thyme.**, pkt., 5c. **Lavender.**, pkt., 5c. **Horehound.**, pkt., 5c. **Rosemary.**, pkt., 5c. **Sage.**, pkt., 5c. **Summer Savory.**, pkt., 5c. **Sweet Basil.**, pkt., 5c. **Sweet Majoram.**, pkt., 5c. **Wormwood.**, pkt., 5c.

SMALL FRUITS. Per Mail post-paid—Will my friends, if possible, kindly please send in their orders for these by April 10th

STRAWBERRIES.

Belmont.—(New.) Berry large, crimson, oblong, solid, and sweet. Of fine texture, it colors evenly, and carries and keeps well. \$1.00 per doz.

The Jewell.—(P.)—This new Strawberry combines more strong points than any variety lately introduced. In 1885 it produced 678 quarts from 1-22 of an acre. \$1.00 per doz.

Jersey Queen.—Berries very large. Late. 50c per doz.

Manchester.—Productive on light soil. 50c per doz.

Crescent Seedling.—Wonderfully productive, large. 30c per doz.

Sharpless.—Vigorous grower, berries large, late. 30c per doz.

Wilson's Albany.—The great market berry. 30c per doz.

Charles Downing.—Very hardy and productive. 30c per doz.

RASPBERRIES.

Rancocas.—(New.)—Hardy, early, and productive; fine shipping berry. 50c per doz.

Marlboro'.—A strong grower, hardy, and productive; early, and continues long in bearing. 40c per doz.

Hansell.—Red, of exceeding promise. 40c per doz.

Superb.—Red; hardy, vigorous, productive. 40c doz.

Cuthbert.—Red, remarkably productive. 40c per doz.

Brandywine.—Red, hardy, productive. 40c per doz.

Doolittle.—Early black cap. 40c per doz.

BLACKBERRIES.

Early Harvest.—(New.)—Hardy and productive. 12 quarts have been picked from a single vine. \$1.00 per doz.

Kittatinny.—Very large; exceedingly productive. 75c per doz.

Snyder.—The hardest; enormously productive. 75c per doz.

Taylor.—A standard strong growing variety. 75c per doz.

GRAPES.

1-year old vines. Will send 2-year old vines for half as much more.

Niagara.—A new white. Vigorous vine; good bearer. Fruit wholesaled at 20 cts. per lb. Each, 75c.

Francis B. Hayes.—(New.)—Color, amber; flesh tender & juicy, of fine flavor; hardy, productive. Each, 75c.

Pocklington.—Golden color; berries large. Each, 40c.

Lady Washington.—Hardy, White, fruit of highest quality. Each, 40c.

Duchess.—White, hardy, early; fruit first class. Each 40c.

Jefferson.—No out-door grape is more desirable. Each, 40c. Red.

Moore's Early.—Healthy, remarkably early. Each, 30c.

Concord.—Standard. Each, 20c.

Delaware.—Well known. Each, 25c.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.

We would call special attention of our patrons to our choice selection of GARDEN SEEDS for the coming season. We have selected with great care garden seeds of the true standard sort, and such as we are assured possess intrinsic worth, and we cordially invite our friends to put our assertions to the test.

1. **Abronia Umbellata.**—A half-hardy annual. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot. A charming plant, with beautiful heads of fragrant rosy lilac flowers. Pkt., 5c.



2—AGERATUM MEXICANUM.

2. **Ageratum Mexicanum.**—Pretty, free-blooming plants, with lavender flowers; half-hardy annual; 1 foot. Pkt., 5c.

3. **Alyssum, Sweet.**—An excellent border plant, its fragrant white blossoms being indispensable for bouquets; in bloom constantly. Pkt., 5c.



4—AMARANTHUS.

4. **Amaranthus.**—Grown for their bright foliage, which is remarkably brilliant; of no use whatever as pot plants. Pkt., 5c.

4. **Candatus**—(Love Lies Bleeding.) Pkt., 5c.

5. **Tricofor.**—Joseph's Coat. Pkt., 5c.

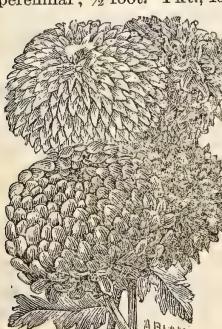
6. **Salicifolius.**—Fountain Plant. Pkt., 10c.

7. **Bicolor Ruber.**—Dark red and yellow. Pkt., 10c.

8. **Antirrhinum majus** (Snapdragon).—Mixed; very beautiful, with brilliant and various colors; half-hardy perennial; 1 foot. Pkt., 5c.

9. **Tomb Thumb.**—Compact dwarf variety of various colors; half-hardy perennial; 10c.

10. **Aquilegia (Columbine).**—Splendid hybrid; mixed. Very curious ornamental flowers of various colors; hardy perennial; $\frac{1}{2}$ foot. Pkt., 10c.



13—ASTER.

flowers. In bloom from April to June. Half-hardy perennial.

Aster.—It is scarcely necessary to speak of the merits of this universally grown plant; by successive sowings it may be had in bloom constantly.

11—Dwarf Chrysanthemum-flowered, mixed, pkt., 10c.

12—New Dwarf Victoria—finest mixed, pkt., 10c.

13—Bouquet Dwarf, mixed, pkt., 10c.

14—Hedge Hog, or Needle mixed, pkt., 10c.

15—Trauffaut's paeony-perfection, mixed, pkt., 10c.

16—Paeony-flowered Globe, mixed, pkt., 10c.

Bellis (Double Daisy):—An old favorite, and one of the most charming spring

17—Bellis Perennis fl. pl. Finest mixed, $\frac{1}{4}$ ft. (See cut); pkt., 15c.

18—Alba fl. pl. Pure white double Daisy, pkt., 15c.

19—Longfellow. A fine large flowering double Daisy, with dark rose flowers, pkt., 25c.

20. **Balloon Vine.**—A handsome climber; curious from its inflated balloon-like seed pods, from which it derives its name. Pkt., 5c.

Balsam (Lady Slipper).—A favorite garden plant, producing masses of brilliantly colored, double flowers in the greatest profusion; of easy culture. (t. a.).

21—double Camellia-flowered, finest mixed colors, pkt., 5c.



17—BELLIS DOUBLE DAISY.

22—rose-flowered, choice mixed, pkt., 10c.

23—new Dwarf, mixed colors, pkt., 10c.

24—fine double German, mixed, pkt., 5c.

25—Perfection, snow white, very large, double pkt., 10c.

Browalia grandiflora.—Very pretty, free blooming plants, producing beautiful flowers, very pretty for mixed borders; half hardy annual.

26—Blue, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, pkt., 5c.

27—White, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, pkt., 5c.

28. **Cacalia coccinea** (Tassel-Flower).—Scarlet, tassel-shaped flowers, very pretty for mixed borders; half-hardy annual; $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt., 5c.

29—Showy and useful, free-flowering plant, producing an endless variety of brilliant colors; of easy culture. (t. a.)

30. **Canary Bird Flower.**—A very desirable climber, flowering freely. Yellow, fringed. Pkt., 10c.

Candytuft.—Well-known hardy annuals; very useful for bouquets, or for borders of flower beds.

31—Dark Crimson, pkt., 5c.

32—Rose, pkt., 5c.

33—Purple, pkt., 5c.

34—White, pkt., 5c.

35—Mixed, pkt., 5c.

36. **Canna.**—Mixed; fine ornamental plants; half-hardy perennial; 4 feet. Pkt., 5c.



40—EMPEROR COXCOMB.

37. **Castor Oil Bean** (or *Ricinus*).—Stately, ornamental leaved plants, for centres of sub-tropical groups, etc. Pkt., 5c.

1. **Celosia (Coxcomb)**.—The well known and popular Coxcomb.

Those we offer are very fine and deserve a place in every garden.

38—Cristata, dwarf, fine mixed, pkt., 5c.

39—Cristata, dwarf, yellow, pkt., 10c.

40—Cristata, Empress, enormous combs, rich, velvety crimson, pkt., 15c.

41—Cristata variegata, pkt., 10c.

Centranthus.—Nice for borders and for rock-work, etc.

42—*Macrosiphon*, mixed, pkt., 5c.

Chrysanthemum. Showy and effective garden favorites. Now also very extensively grown for cut flowers. (See cut.)

43—Mixed varieties, pkt., 5c.

44.—**Clarkia**.—One of the prettiest plants we have for bedding, growing freely in any soil, and blooming profusely all summer; hardy annual. *Elegans*, mixed varieties, 2 feet. Pkt., 5c.

Clematis.—An ornamental climber of rapid growth, blooming freely; fine for arbors, verandas, &c.

45—Mixed, pkt. 10c.

Cobea.—A fine summer climbing plant, quick growing, and bearing large bell-shaped flowers. In sowing place the seed edgewise. Half-hardy perennial.

46—*Cobea Scandens*. Purple, 20 feet. Pkt., 10c.



48—MORNING GLORY

Dahlia.—The Dahlia may be grown from seed without great difficulty.

53—Fine mixed double, large, pkt., 10c.

54—Single mixed, saved from a very fine collection, pkt., 10c.

Dianthus.—The "China" or "Japan Pink" is recognized by all as being one of the most elegant garden plants. All the varieties offered are hardy and will blossom the second season also, if not allowed to bloom too freely the first.

55—*Chinensis* (*Chinor Indian Pink*), single, mixed, pkt. 5c.

56—*Chinensis*, finest double mixed, pkt., 5c.

57—*Chinensis*, Eastern Queen, variegated rose, pkt., 10c.

58—*Delphinium*. See Larkspur.

59—*Digitalis* (Fox-glove). Finest mixed varieties, showy, ornamental plants for borders and shrubberies; hardy perennial; 3 feet. Pkt., 5c.

4. **Four O'clock**.—See Marvel of Peru.

Fox-glove.—See Digitalis.

Forget-me-Not.—See Myosotis.

Comphreana (Globe Amaranth).—Very handsome and showy, everlasting. Should be cut in summer and preserved for winter bouquets.

60—*Globosa alba*, white, 2 feet, pkt., 5c.

61—*Globosa aurea superba*, orange, pkt., 5c.

62—*Globosa rubra*, red, pkt., 5c.

63—*Globosa*, mixed colors, pkt., 5c.

64.—**Gourds (Ornamental)**. Finest, mixed, pkt., 5c.

Hollyhock.—This old friend needs no description. The double varieties are of every shade of color. (h.p.)

65—Extra choice mixed, pkt., 10c.

66. **Ice Plant** (*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*).



55—DIANTHUS CHINENSIS

Pretty, trailing, half-hardy annuals; valuable for the conservatory or for rock work, etc., 1 foot. Pkt., 5c.

Larkspur (Annual Delphinium).—A most desirable and beautiful genus, the prevailing hue of whose flowers is blue. *Hardy Annuals*.

67—*Larkspur*, Dwarf Rocket, finest mixed double; 1 foot pkt., 5c.

68—Tall Rocket, finest mixed double; 2½ feet, pkt., 5c.

69—Emperor Larkspur. For profusion of blooming, the Emperor Larkspur is unequalled, a single plant being seldom seen with less than 100 close, erect spikes of flowers upon it. (See cut.) Pkt., 10c.

70. **Lobelia crinum speciosus (Blue King)**.—Exceedingly



64—GOURDS.

pretty, delicate plant, producing a profusion of beautiful blue flowers; half hardy annual; ½ foot. Pkt., 5c.

Marigold (Tagetes).—The varieties are all showy, and produce fine effects in masses.

71—African, mixed, pkt., 5c.

72—African, orange quilled, pkt., 5c.

73—French, dwarf mixed, pkt., 5c.

74—French, dwarf, Cloth of Gold, pkt., 10c.

75—French, tall, mixed, pkt., 5c.

Mignonette.—A well known, fragrant favorite, of easy culture.

76—*Odorata*, large flowered, pkt., 5c.

77—Crimson Giant, crimson buff, pkt., 5c.

78—Large Flowered Pyramidal, pkt., 5c.

79—Parson's New White, pkt., 5c.

Marvel of Peru : Four O'clock.

80—*Jala pa* folia variegata, pkt., 5c.

81—*Jalapa*, fine mixed, pkt., 5c.

Myosotis (Forget-me-Not).—Popular little plant with star-like



72—MARIGOLD.

flowers; succeeds best in a shady, moist situation. Blooms first season.

82—*Alpestris*, mixed, dwarf, pkt., 5c.

83. **Maurandya**.—Very pretty, graceful climbing plants, valuable for the conservatory, or for planting out to flower in the garden; half-hardy perennials; mixed; rose, purple and white; 10 feet. Pkt., 10c.

84. **Myrsiphyllum asparagoides (Smilax)**.—A beautiful climbing, invaluable for decorative purposes; greenhouse perennial; 8 feet. Pkt., 20c.

Nemophila, Love Grove.—This is one of the best dwarf hardy annuals, of very compact growth, comprising varied and beautiful colors; blooms freely all summer.

85—Finest, mixed, pkt., 5c.

Nasturtium.—See Tropaeolum.

86. **Nolana atriplicifolia**.—Blue, violet, white and yellow; ½ foot. Pkt., 5c.

Pansy.—We invite the attention of Pansy fanciers generally to our list of many and purely colored varieties. Our seed is imported from the most celebrated florists of England, Germany and France, and has given unqualified satisfaction.

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89—Pure yellow, pkt. 10c.

90—Yellow margined, pkt., 10c.

PANSY—Continued. ,
91—Snow Queen
pure white, pkt., 10c.
92—Fancy striped,
superb, pkt., 10c.

93—Violet, pkt., 10c.
94—Faust, or King of
Blacks, pkt., 10c.

95—Our new mixture of
the above, pkt. 10c.
96—Cliveden purple,
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97—Olier, or five-
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Petunia.—One of the
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95—ORANGE COUNTY EXTRA MIXED PANSY.

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finest varieties, pkt.,
25c.

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105—Atrocooccinea,
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106—Mixed, pkt. 5c.

Poppy.—Plants
with large and bril-
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showy display in the garden. *Hardy Annuals.*
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the sea on

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110—Double extra
fine mixed, pkt., 10c.

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Castor Bean.

112. *Salvia*.—One
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most valuable of all
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producing spikes of
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116—Ten Weeks, large purple, pkt., 10c.

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118—Ten Weeks, dwarf German, mixed, 1 1/4 feet, pkt., 5c.

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124—Violet Queen, pkt., 10c.



128—SWEET WILLIAM.

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Sweet William (*Dianthus Barbatus*).—The popular
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Tropaeolum (*Nastur-
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133—Crystal Palace
Gem, scarlet, pkt., 5c.

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Early Canada Prince Albert.—This new potato, now offered for the first time after four years of testing to be a most valuable variety for the main crop over a great extent of country, originated from a seed-bale of the Prince Albert and ripens a few days before the Early Rose shape long, smooth oval; grows to a large size, but few small ones in the hill; color white. It is an immense cropper, having yielded over 400 bushels to the acre, and of the highest quality, cooking dry and mealy, having the finest Peachblow flavor. It has never shown signs of disease, and a rotten one has not yet been seen. Owing to its long roots which penetrate the soil deeply, it remained green and vigorous in drought the past season, when all other varieties succumbed. A sample of the above was planted last Spring, in a locality greatly infested by the Colorado Beetle; its vines were not touched, though most other varieties growing in the same field were greatly infested. Should this exemption on further trial prove constant, the value cannot be estimated. The vines are large and robust. 1 lb., by mail, 50c; 3 lbs., \$1.00; by express, 75c; bush., \$2.00; bbl., \$5.00.

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Burbank Seedling.—A late, white skinned variety, and a large yielder. By mail, 1 lb., 40c; express, bush., \$1.50; bbl., \$3.00.

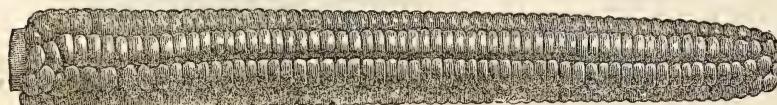
Empire State.—The skin is white and smooth, flesh fine, white, and fine flavor, and cooks very evenly. By mail, 1 lb., 40c; by express, bush., \$1.50; bbl., \$3.00.

Early Rose.—Well known for its earliness, quality, and productiveness. By mail, 1 lb., 40c; express, bush., \$1.50; bbl., \$3.00.

Dakota Red.—This new sort has been very largely advertised. Skin is firm, of a red flesh color; vine stocky and stands drought well; tubers large and uniform, resembling the old Peachblow in flavor. It is very productive and thrives well on both sand and clay soils. By mail, 1 lb., 40c; express, bush., \$1.50; bbl., \$3.00.

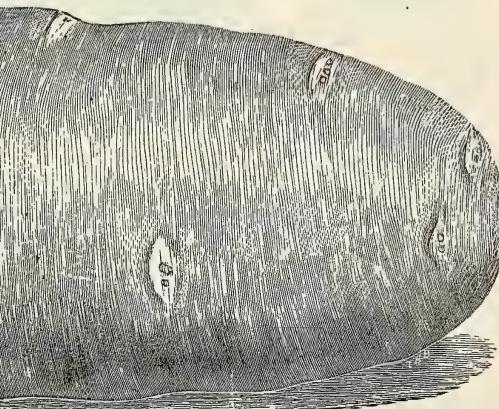
Ohio Red.—A new late variety that has been highly praised; its color is very distinct, being of a deep red, from which it derives its name; it is very productive. By mail, 1 lb., 40c; express, bush., \$1.50; bbl., \$3.00.

Late Rose.—A standard late variety. By mail, 1 lb., 40c; express, bush., \$1.50; bbl., \$3.00.



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Orange County Early Field.—This new variety is, without doubt, the earliest and finest yet known. We have compared it with the Angel of Midnight, Longfellow and others, and find it to be much superior in every respect; the ears are about 15 inches long, eight rowed, and a rich golden color; the quality of the grain is superior, being very nutritious; unsurpassed for stock feeding; the stalk is strong and large, medium height, three ears to a stalk is not uncommon, and during the past season the remarkable yield of over 150



EARLY CANADA PRINCE ALBERT.

bushels was produced from one acre.—Plkt., 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; bush., \$3.00.

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Compton's Early.—This variety is *prolific* and *early*, of deep yellow color. Pkt., 10c; qt., 20c; pk., 80c; bush., \$2.50.

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Welcome (New).—A great yielder, with enormous branching heads. Straw large, stout, tall, often 6 feet, does not lodge. Grain short, plump and white, very heavy; preserves its color even when the straw and chaff are discolored by wet. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 3 lbs., \$1.00, post paid bush., \$1.25.

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Belgian.—A remarkably heavy and productive white oat, attractive in appearance and in every way most desirable. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 40c; express, bush., \$1.00.

White Russian Spring Wheat.—This variety is not exactly a white, but is a light-colored variety of red wheat, and is an enormous cropper. It has long, straight, strong yellow straw, and bears long and large white chaff heads, well filled with plump kernels. Pkt., 10c; 3 lbs., by mail, for \$1.00; by express, 80c per pk.; \$2.50 per bush.

Sugar Cane.—**EARLY AMBER.**—A new variety of sugar cane. Its distinctive features are said to be its earliness and great yield of both sugar and syrup. 1 pt., 10c; qt., 30c; express, bush., \$4.50.

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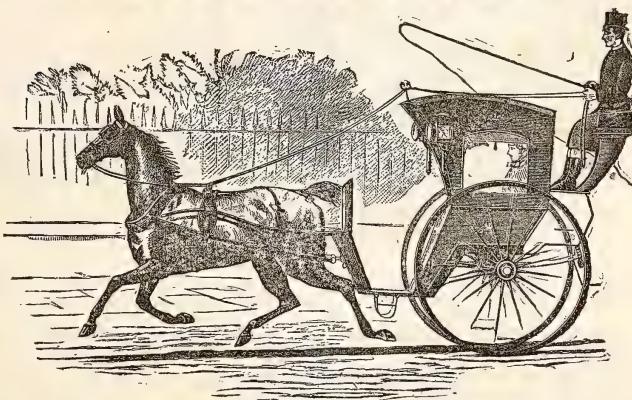
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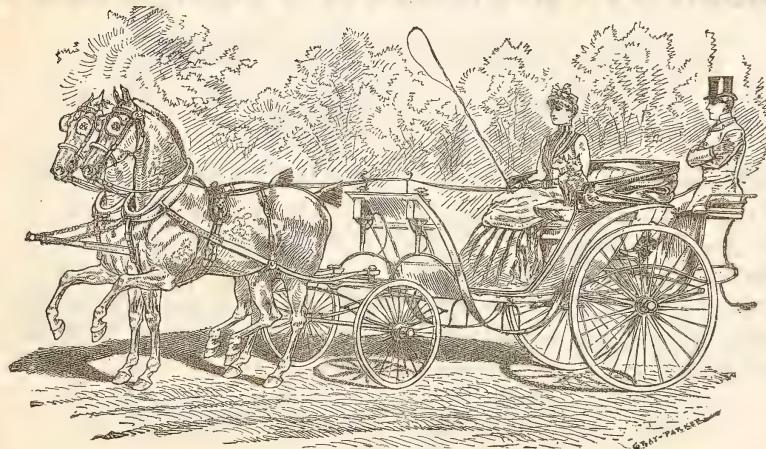
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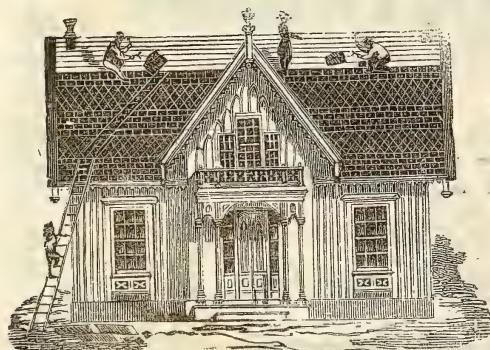


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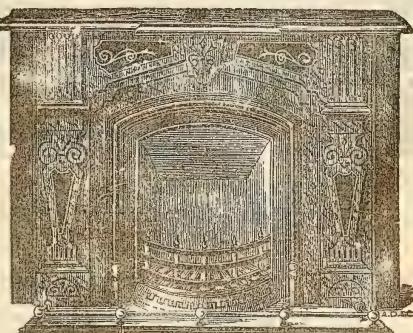
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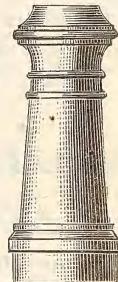


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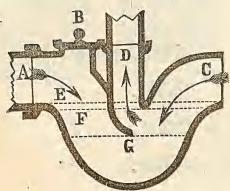


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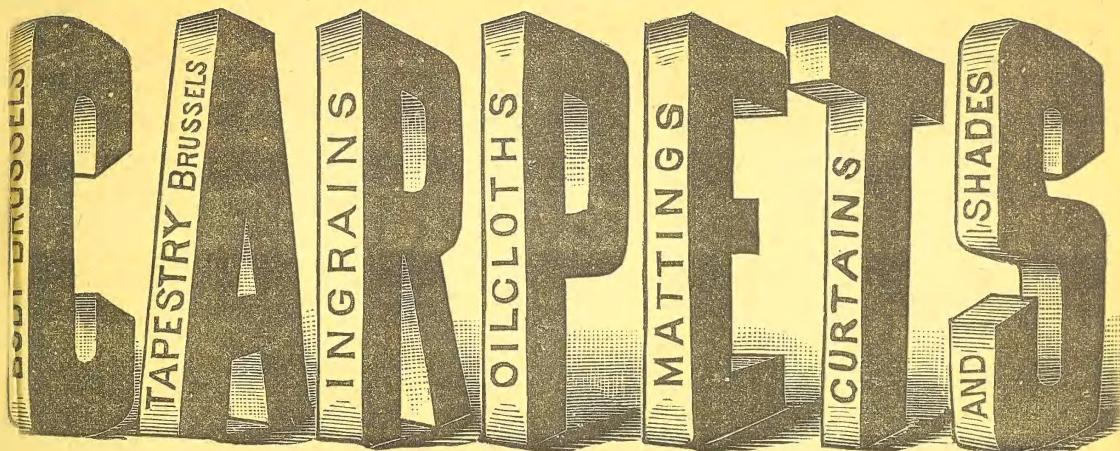
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